

**Final
BULLETINS**

**Some Casualties
In Raid on Britain**

LONDON (CP) — A "small number" of persons were killed and some damage was caused by enemy bombs dropped at a place near the coast of southwest England today, it was announced tonight. The enemy air activity was described as "light."

Prison Break

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Armed with 12 rifles taken from the prison arsenal, 19 white convicts escaped from the Parchman State Penitentiary early today after overpowering a night watchman and injuring Sergeant D. M. Upchurch, a guard, seriously.

Japanese Claims

NEW YORK (AP) — Tokyo broadcasts, apparently seeking to divert attention from Japanese disasters on the Papuan peninsula and Guadalcanal, declared today the Mikado's forces had sunk 98 Allied warships and damaged 42, against a loss of 19 warships sunk and 16 damaged in the last six months in waters about the Solomons and New Guinea.

**Hitler Not Signing
Nazi Army Orders**

LONDON (CP) — A usually reliable foreign source said here today that for the last fortnight all important German army orders have been signed by the high command instead of by Adolf Hitler, indicating that the Nazi Fuehrer no longer is actively directing the army.

**Gandhi, Fasting,
Sick and Sleepless**

BOMBAY (AP) — Mohandas K. Gandhi, who began a three-week hunger strike Feb. 10 in an effort to obtain release from the palace of the Aga Khan at Poona where he is detained, was reported officially today to have had disturbed sleep because of nausea, but the government's communiqué described his condition as satisfactory.

Sanctuary

VANCOUVER (CP) — A church hall was "home" today for a family of 12 evicted from their three-room suite Friday afternoon by order of the sheriff. Arthur Jepson, shipyard crane operator, his wife and 10 children, were given sanctuary in the Crown Memorial Church when efforts to find other accommodation after their eviction were unsuccessful.

Nazis to Take Capital

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, was reported by the Swedish press today to have predicted confiscation of German capital.

Funk also was said to have predicted taxes on all foodstuffs.

Planes Still Lost

EDMONTON (CP) — Officials engaged in the aerial search for two United States transport planes missing since Feb. 5 in the north country with a total of 13 persons aboard, said today no trace of either ship had been found. They denied reports that one of the machines had been located.

Government Supported

LONDON (CP) — Lord Fermoy, an Irish peer, today retained for the government the King's Lynn division seat in the Commons which he represented from 1926 to 1935.

The vote was 19,896 for Lord Fermoy, 9,027 for Maj. F. J. Wise, Independent Socialist.

Four Fliers Killed

CALGARY (CP) — Four fliers were killed today in a midair crash involving two training planes from No. 3 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F.

The aircraft were on routine training flights at the time. Each aircraft had two passengers. All were killed instantly. Next-of-kin are being notified.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The local Federal Bureau of Investigation office has announced the arrest in Filner, Ida, of Roger Barker, 19, on charges of writing extortion letters to former Governor **Calbert L. Olson** of California and four movie stars, **Mickey Rooney**, **Bette Davis**, **Rosalind Russell** and **Deanna Durbin**.

Rostov Put to Flames By Trapped Nazis

Are These the Murder Gloves?



Found near the spot where Molly Justice was slain on Jan. 18, these gloves have been held by the police as the first definite clue to the murderer. Who owned them? Police have set out to get an answer to the question by process of elimination, as they know the exact number of gloves of this type sold here.

A pair of soft capeskin gloves, the owner of which is sought today by police, may prove a linking clue which will open up an avenue of evidence leading to solution of the mysterious knife slaying Jan. 18 of Molly Justice, pretty 15-year-old seamstress.

The gloves, picked up on the C.N.R. branch right-of-way where Miss Justice was murdered, are distinctive and police know how many pairs of this type of gloves have been sold in Victoria. The surface of the gloves is now being studied by Inspector Vance for blood stains and finger prints.

Deep, dull red in color, fully lined with white fleece to the fingertips, with snug fitting elastic wrists and two colored bands running around the wrists, the gloves are to detectives in investigating the crime the first break announced after almost four weeks of intensive search.

The gloves suggest that the killer was a man or youth, but they may have been worn by a woman or girl, police said. Close examination shows on the inside of the elastic wrist piece a leather pull and on the outside back of the hand, running from the index, middle and ring fingers, three rows of double chain stitching, in light brown, extending up to the elastic wrist.

HAD CLUE A WEEK

Saanich police officers today said they had been in possession of this vital clue for more than a week and have been quietly working with it to find the murderer of Miss Justice.

WANTED

A limited number of gloves of this type has been sold in Victoria. The police know the exact number. They were retailed at \$1 a pair by the Metropolitan Stores Ltd., 1222 Douglas Street.

Already police have checked schools in the Saanich area and started a list of names of persons who have or who have recently had in their possession a pair of gloves resembling the pair found at the murder scene.

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Because the gloves are distinctive and police know exactly how many pairs have been sold in Victoria, they hope to identify a murder suspect by accounting for all the other pairs of gloves.

Thus, by process of elimination, the owner of the murder scene gloves now in police possession may be discovered.

To do this Saanich police today sent out a call for all persons who bought gloves of this type to report if they still have possession of them. Also, persons who have noted this type of glove in the possession of anyone else are asked to report.

Persons who have owned such gloves and lost them or had them stolen should also report, the police said, so that such persons would be automatically cleared as developments follow. Persons who had such gloves and are not able to produce them will eventually be called upon to explain what has become of them or be suspect.

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Professor Heads Information Board

OTTAWA (CP) — Norman MacKenzie, President of the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed chairman of the Wartime Information Board to succeed Charles Vining of Montreal, it was announced today by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Mr. Vining has retired because of illness.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. MacKenzie, as board chairman, will be "presiding head" of the board. John Grierson, government film commissioner who was recently appointed general manager of the board, will continue to direct its actual operations.

The Prime Minister made no reference to any other changes in the board's personnel.

(The Toronto Globe and Mail said today, in a dispatch from Ottawa, that other W.I.B. staff changes forecast Friday included appointment of David Dunton, now head of the reports branch, as assistant to Mr. Grierson; G. W. McCracken as successor to David B. Rogers of Regina, whose resignation was announced some weeks ago, as head of the domestic branch.)

Hold Bundists Wife

NEW YORK (AP) — Elsa Kuhn, wife of Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, and her son, Walter, 16, have been taken into custody in a round-up of enemy aliens, it was learned today.

30 Hurt in Crash

GARY, Ind. (AP) — At least 30 persons were injured today when a westbound Pennsylvania passenger train struck a loaded city bus and an empty streetcar in the heart of Gary, Police Sgt. William McGinn reported.

U.S. Republicans Suggest Coalition Against New Deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — A call for a coalition of Republicans and "real Democrats," coupled with an attack on "arrogant bureaucracy" and criticism of the administration's conduct of the war, highlighted the traditional Lincoln Day gatherings of Republicans.

Alf M. Landon, the party's 1936 presidential candidate; Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, mentioned as a Republican presidential possibility for 1944; and Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, minority leader of the House of Representatives, and former National Republican Chairman, joined in assailing what Martin described as "expanding, arrogant bureaucracy."

The main Japanese force was reported Friday to be falling back on Mubo, 12 miles from Salama.

Allied patrols continued to mop up the Kumusi River area, southeast of Wau, where the Japanese landed some reinforcements last December in an effort to bolster their Buna foothold, now held by the Allies. Today's communiqué said 135 more Japanese stragglers had been killed in the Kumusi area and 90 others were found dead of starvation and other causes.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox, emphasizing he was a Republican, struck another note, however, at Springfield, Ill., scene of Lincoln's tomb. Recalling that Lincoln had been subjected to criticism, Knox said:

"We see history repeating itself. Our President, our leaders have been subjected to all the same familiar charges of 80 years ago."

Landon, speaking at Omaha, proposed the Democrat-Republican coalition as a guarantee that Vice President Henry Wallace and his fellow travelers will not lead us down the same disastrous primrose path which Hitler had led his people."

Marlin, at Pittsburgh, said the Republican party intends to restore control of the government to the people."

Japs Withdrawing Towards Salama

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA (AP) — Japanese forces which suffered a sharp defeat after thrusting close to the Allied airport at Wau, New Guinea, are continuing to withdraw toward Salama, 35 miles to the northeast, in the face of increased Allied pressure, an Allied communiqué said today.

The main Japanese force was reported Friday to be falling back on Mubo, 12 miles from Salama, after suffering losses of nearly 1,000 men.

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The Papal Secretary of State at that time was Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, now Pope Pius XII.

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Police Helmets War Casualties

The Victoria police constable's helmet, similar to that worn by London, England, "bobbies," but unique in the garb of policemen of this continent, may be the next wartime casualty.

The helmets are made nowhere on this continent and wartime restrictions, the city commission learned Friday, have prohibited their export from London.

Determined not to lose the helmets without a fight, the commission will instruct W. J. Wilson, clothiers, to press the matter with the British Board of Trade.

In the meantime members of the police force reacted to the potential loss with mixed feelings.

Some constables dislike them. Others believe they are the finest headgear in existence.

An inspector said the helmets do not permit rain to drop down a constable's neck, as do the peaked caps worn by sergeants and officers not on patrol.

SUMMER UNIFORM OUT

Another wartime casualty was the plan to provide summer uniforms for city policemen. Because of the difficulty of securing materials and the increased outlay, the proposal, made by the Police Mutual Benefit Association, was tabled for the duration of the war.

Chief J. A. McLellan said two uniforms would be necessary for each constable, and if a shirt were used instead of a tunic, equipment would have to be bought to hold the officers' guns and handcuffs.

He said the present uniform worn by officers was scientifically designed with a collar which buttons into the neck. Because of this an opponent in a struggle with a policeman cannot grab him by the coat lapels.

He said officers in maintaining law and order were forced into more struggles now than ever before.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Astronomical Society meeting Feb. 17, will be held in Board Room, Pemberton Building, at 8 p.m.; speaker, G. Browne-Cave, M.A.

Don't forget China! Please send money for medical supplies for wounded, orphans, refugees. Clothing, superfluities for sale. Committee for Medical Aid for China, 737 Pandora.

New shipment of Sam Brown Belts \$6. McMartin's Leather Goods, 716 Yates, G. 6613.

University Extension lecture Monday, 8:15 p.m., Central Junior High School; speaker, Prof. Spencer; subject, "The Old New Order."

Women's Canadian Club, English Hotel, Tuesday, Feb. 16; speaker, Mrs. L. H. Parker; subject, "British Intelligence Officers." Soloist, Mrs. G. A. McCurdy.

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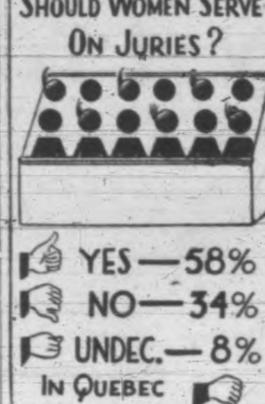
STORES TO SERVE YOU

Gallup Poll

Want Women to Have Right to Sit On Juries

TORONTO — Whatever they may be in the eyes of Canada's law-makers, jurors, in the eyes of the general public, are not necessarily "male persons."

In Ottawa, and in some of the provincial legislatures, champions of women are seeking to introduce legislation which would give women the right to sit on juries under certain circumstances. To find out whether the public approved of such legislation, in principle, the Gallup Poll asked a representative cross-section of French-speaking Canadians, a majority of whom disapprove of the idea, all classes and groups of citizens said "yes," they thought women should serve on juries. The wide difference of opinion between French and English thought on this issue is shown in this table:



course, the wartime shortage of men.

DEPENDS ON EDUCATION

There seems to be a definite connection between educational status and opinion on the woman-juror issue. This is shown clearly in the table following:

French Speaking	English Speaking
Yes	58
No	34
Undecided	8
100	100

Thus, while the French-Canadian is fairly definite in his opposition to women jurors, the English-speaking Canadian is even more definitely in favor.

FRENCH MEN OBJECT

Perhaps more surprising is the fact that this split is also reflected in the opinions of French and English-speaking women. In other words, a majority of French-speaking women oppose the idea of permitting their sex to serve on juries, although this majority is not as great as among the male French population.

At the present time, Alberta is the only province in Canada where women are allowed, under certain conditions to serve on juries. In that province a woman cannot be compelled to serve against her wish, and needs no other excuse but the fact that she does not wish to serve.

One reason for the issue being revisited at the present time is, of

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Cautious Hoover Would Delay Battle

WASHINGTON (CP) — Herbert Hoover, the only living ex-President of the United States, had for Congress this week advice that apparently flies in the face of 1943 military plans for the invasion of Europe.

Before a congressional committee, President Roosevelt's predecessor in the White House declared that "the knockout blow to Germany can be delivered more certainly in 1944 than in 1943." He cautioned against too much haste against launching a major military offensive until total victory appears not only assured but swift.

His counsel is not likely to be followed by the high command of the United Nations, because the surge of the Russian forces on the eastern front in the past two months has presented the Allies with an unexpected opportunity to shorten the war and, perhaps, defeat Germany in 1943.

In the eyes of military observers here it would be folly not to follow up these advantages.

There may be cracks in Hitler's home front, but official circles in Washington anticipate no collapse there in 1943 without resounding military defeats.

The strategy of the United Nations seems to be clear—to maintain an irresistible pressure on Hitler, to keep him on the run until he falls, exhausted, not permitting him to get his second wind by waiting for 1944.

Praise for two military doctors was voiced when the hospital train carrying the dead and injured arrived here Friday night. The train carried three doctors, six nurses and two first aid men.

The two military doctors were Maj. Everett Rayner of Vancouver, now stationed at Terrace, and Capt. Bruce Young, a physician from Ontario also stationed in northern British Columbia.

Riding from Terrace, their train was stopped by the slide but they climbed over the side.

Persons on the hospital train said Friday night these two men did exceptionally fine work in organizing the situation and treating the injured before the hospital train arrived.

One injured man said he heard a rumble like a heavy wind. He went to the door and sliding snow gushed over him but he managed to scramble out of the path of the centre of the slide.

People can get home before the subways, buses and street cars stop running.

The Art Theatre is putting on plays of Chekov, Gorky and other Russian favorites, as well as those of the revolution and of wartime.

The movie houses are much patronized and the theatre is the bright spot of the winter. Ballets are staged three times weekly starting at 6:30 p.m., so

City to Press Plan To License Bicycles In Greater Victoria

Favoring the licensing of all bicycles in Victoria, the city police commission Friday instructed Alderman Duncan McTavish, commissioner, to call a meeting of authorities of the three adjoining municipalities to secure their opinion in formulating uniform bicycle licensing laws for the Greater Victoria area.

Although F. L. Shaw, city solicitor, told the commission the city by law could license bicycles at a cost of up to \$2 to the owners, commissioners believed, bicycle licensing in the city would not be effective without licensing in the adjoining municipalities.

Oak Bay and Esquimalt, the commission was told, had already expressed a desire to license bicycles, but Saanich had been unfavorable to the plan.

Alderman W. H. Davies suggested Saanich might join in the licensing plan if the system were put on its feet and the value of licensing bicycles demonstrated.

Chief J. A. McLellan told the commissioners the only satisfactory way to license bicycles was by provincial statute. He said bicycle licensing was not valuable as a source of revenue but only for the protection to the owners. He said licensing would not be worthwhile if done merely on a local basis. He said he estimated there were more bicycles in Saanich than in Oak Bay and Esquimalt, combined. Ill-feeling, he said, might result unless the law was uniform for Greater Victoria.

"I maintain," he said, "we should get the provincial government to do it for the whole province or Vancouver Island, or through a plan out."

1943 ESTIMATES

After slashing \$1,915 from the estimates submitted by the department, the commission passed, except for one table item, estimates for 1943 totaling \$120,877.40. Expenditure of the department in 1942 was \$120,800.54, \$24.24 more than estimated.

The tabled item was that of \$1,000 for a new car, for which the department will call for tenders.

The estimates are as follows:

Progress	Conservative	Yes	No	Undecided
51	52	52	5	5
58	59	59	5	5
55	55	55	5	5

Strongest opposition of all, of course, comes from supporters of the Bloc Populaire Canadian in Quebec, whose supporters voted against women jurors in this poll, in the ratio of about three to one.

The statutes of Ontario, in fixing qualifications for jury duty state that a juror is a male person.

The average Canadian, speaking through the poll, begs to disagree.

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In connection with the interpreters' fees, the commission was told the estimate had already been used up in the case laid by the city lands department for eviction of tenants from the Royal Arms Hotel. Four tenants have appeared in court a number of times. Chinese and East Indian interpreters have been required each time.

Mayor McGavin suggested the land department should be charged for this expenditure.

A \$5 month raise for Harry Andrews, chief janitor at the police station, was ordered. The probationary salary for Miss Lillian Siddington, secretary to Chief McLellan, was set at \$75 plus cost of living bonus.

The injured men, with home towns where known, were Mike Handutura, G. Huscen, Joe Long of Edmonton, Alex Newton, Wesley Marden, Bert Cox, William Polley, J. Croaker, R. Gilbert, Gilber Gustafson. Charles Durnford and Roland Durnford. The Durnfords are from North Battleford, Sask., and Roland is son of Charles.

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One injured man said he heard a rumble like a heavy wind. He went to the door and sliding snow gushed over him but he managed to scramble out of the path of the centre of the slide.

Wilson said it would take days to clean up the mess.

Gen. Patch's report said 6,066 Japanese were killed and 127 captured in the closing 25-day drive, and added that equipment captured included 273 machine guns, 80 field pieces, 18 anti-aircraft guns, 9 anti-tank guns, 181 mortars, 385 rifles, 22 radios, 13 trucks, 6 small trucks and much miscellaneous equipment.

Wilson said a late estimate indicated as many as 8,000 Japanese were killed on Guadalcanal and no more than 2,000 were evacuated by landing boats to enemy destroyers.

Patch's summary covered a period from the initial assault on Mt. Austen Jan. 2 to the "clean-up" operations which finally crushed all Japanese resistance at 4:25 p.m. Feb. 9, Solomons time.

Wilson said a late estimate indicated as many as 8,000 Japanese were killed on Guadalcanal and no more than 2,000 were evacuated by landing boats to enemy destroyers.

Final thrusts of the American forces from Cape Esperance and Verahue met at the victory hour,

and all Japanese resistance, except for scattered individuals, ended.

Today's WAR NEWS Analysis

By GLENN BABB
Associated Press War Analyst

The Chongking War Council unveiled this week by Prime Minister Churchill may prove the most significant of the several offshoots of the Casablanca conference. United Nations leadership went a long way, literally, to make amends for Chiang Kai-shek's absence from Casablanca when Field Marshal Dill and Gen. Arnold were sent to discuss with China's leader the most difficult military supply problem in history.

The make-up of the mission, especially the inclusion of Gen. Arnold, commander of the American army's air forces, and Gen. Somervell, commander of the services of supply—although the latter went only as far as the Burma front—suggests that the emphasis was on air power and supplies.

The presence of a part of the 10th United States Army Air Force in China has made a big difference there, and the augmentation of this force should do much to make China's period of waiting a little less cruel.

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11 Join Air Force

Eleven Vancouver Island men, including eight from Victoria, are named in the latest list of R.C.A.F. recruits to enlist at No. 1 Recruiting Centre, Vancouver.

Victorians are: Donald F. Tyson, 881 Leslie Drive; Arthur M. Cowper-Smith, 235 Montreal Street; John W. Hess, 1125 Princess Avenue; Thomas M. Riddle, 1998 Cochrane Street; Fred B. Rawling, 1280 Pembroke Street; Niels C. W. Holm, 920 Yates Street; Norman W. Bath, 1024 Empress Avenue; and Donald G. Mitchell, 1457 Richardson Street.

Other Vancouver Island men are: Milton W. Westwood, Patricia Bay; Raymond M. Bentley, Glyn P.O.; and William H. Hooper, Courtenay.

2 Die in Toronto Fire

TORONTO (CP) — Two unidentified women were burned to death and two persons went to hospital with severe burns, following an explosion and fire which destroyed the Gregg Model Aircraft Co. shop on Ossington Avenue in Toronto's western section Friday. Bodies of the two women were found in a bedroom over the factory.

Plasma from beef blood for transfusions in human beings is a possibility indicated by experiments being carried out at Harvard University.

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Victoria Daily Times

Established 1864

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday by
Times Printing and Publishing Company Limited
Victoria, B.C.

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for republication of all news dispatches credited to it
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: City Delivery, \$1 per month.
By mail (exclusive of city)—Canada, Great Britain and
United States, \$2 per annum. One year in advance, \$1;
six months in advance, \$1; three months in advance, 50¢;
less than three months, 25¢ per month. Elsewhere, \$1.50
per month.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943

Mr. Roosevelt's Warning

WHILE THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE United Nations have noted with the utmost satisfaction that Mr. Roosevelt, in his radio broadcast last night, underscored Mr. Churchill's promise of an invasion of enemy territory this year, it is to be hoped that intensive and constant thought will be given to the President's warning that unless the peace recognizes "that the whole world is one neighborhood and does justice to the whole human race, the germs of another world war will remain as a constant threat to mankind."

There is nothing in that simple statement which the bitterest anti-democratic nation can interpret as a threat of annihilation, the imposition of a peace on the Axis nations that will strangle them socially and economically for all time, or a settlement that will ignore the basic realities of a world materially impoverished as never before. On the other hand, there is nothing in it to encourage those mawkish sentimentalists who, even as the war progresses, are blind to the necessity of applying certain specific correctives as part of the formula to insure a just and lasting peace.

Mr. Roosevelt knows, just as Mr. King and Mr. Churchill know, there are people in the countries fighting under the banner of the democratic coalition who are loath to surrender privileges which custom sanctioned in the days before the madman in Berlin let loose this holocaust. False gods still command obedience from the worshippers at the shrine of greed. Only slowly and laboriously will these elements eventually realize that a people's war such as that now being fought all over the globe must be followed by a people's peace that "will do justice to the whole human race."

Before the unconditional surrender of Germany, Italy and Japan has taken place, of course, the peoples of the United Nations will be called upon to make additional sacrifices and to suffer new frustrations and disappointments. But these will be endured with resolution and fortitude under the guarantee that the statesmen who gather at the conference table at the end of hostilities will remember the full purport and significance of all the brave words they have uttered—and act accordingly.

No More Passports

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES have concluded an arrangement whereby Canadians and British subjects resident in this country will be permitted to visit the neighboring Republic without passports. American consulates in the Dominion will issue a non-immigrant border crossing identification card that will be valid for any number of visits during one year—with a limitation of 29 days for each visit. The stamp of a Canadian immigration officer will guarantee the readmissibility of the bearer to Canada.

All this is well and good; henceforward Canadians will not be required to send three dollars and three photographs to Ottawa for a passport. But do not become unduly excited, gentle reader, the ever-haunting menace of "Form H" hangs over you. The Foreign Exchange Control Board will still go over your application for American funds as if your sole purpose in traveling from Victoria, say, to Washington were to kidnap President Roosevelt. And those efficient and uncompromising gentlemen of a historic Canadian police force have been known to ask embarrassing questions of potentially "smart" people; personal search, on occasion, has probably justified certain official suspicion.

Visitors from the United States to Canada, of course, are free to come and go as they please. They are welcomed not only because we like to meet them, talk to them, and discuss the common problems of these times, but also because they bring with them the precious American dollars which we can use to good advantage. But in view of the fact that there is much good Canadians could do among the people of the United States, help them to understand us better than some of them do, it is to be hoped that before long the monetary barrier will disappear with the passport system.

Historical Note

ABOUT THIS TIME FIVE YEARS AGO, February 16, 1938, to be exact, Adolf Hitler was putting the finishing touches to the stage on which the tragedy of Munich was destined to be played seven months later. On that date the Austrian Prime Minister, Dr. Schuschnigg, was summoned to the ancient Bavarian city and compelled, by dire threats, to admit Nazi agents as ministers in his government at Vienna—a move heralded by the whole German press as a "new joint contribution to the peace of Central Europe." But less than a month later, German armies marched into Austria, dissolved the federal state, and the Fuehrer annexed it to the Reich. The Anschluss was complete. France and Russia renewed their pledges to aid Czechoslovakia in the event

of German aggression; and, to add a touch of the farcical, Field Marshal Hermann Goering assured the Czechoslovak government, "on the honor of a soldier," of Germany's determination to respect the territorial integrity of that war-born Republic.

Two days after Schuschnigg's visit to Munich, however, a bombshell fell in the British Parliament in the shape of Mr. Anthony Eden's resignation of the portfolio of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—the first visible sign that the then Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his hopes of appeasing the dictators, had decided to assume more control of Britain's foreign relations. Mr. Eden, of course, refused the "deal" with Mussolini, and had argued in a speech in Birmingham that "in any agreements we make today there must be no sacrifice of principles and no shirking of responsibilities merely to obtain quick results." On Mr. Eden's resignation, and of the events which had led up to it, Mr. Churchill wrote this on March 4, 1938:

The growing association on parallel lines between Great Britain and the United States has received a very severe setback. British foreign policy has become for the moment even more than usually incomprehensible to her friends and well-wishers on the Continent and all over the world. No explanation has been offered why, at this moment of all others, we should have gone to the rescue of the one dictator whose misdeeds were already beginning to find him out. He was very near collapse."

Mr. Churchill's words, written five years ago, are interesting to recall at this stage of the war's progress. They prove beyond a doubt how accurately the present Prime Minister of Great Britain had sized up not only the general scheme of totalitarian skulduggery but more especially the technique with which Mussolini had impressed the British government of that day. It helps to explain why Mr. Churchill pauses in his speeches to find a new title for the deflated imitation Caesar who has just said goodbye to an empire. Mr. Eden's action in February, 1938, moreover, is worth bearing in mind. He will have an important part at the peace table.

That Steel Shortage

THAT ABLY-EDITED AND PROGRESSIVE New York weekly, the New Republic, which always calls a spade a spade and is seldom wide of the mark, has continued to harp on the steel shortage in the United States. In connection with the conflict between Rubber Controller Jeffers and the naval and military authorities it again reminds its readers that at the bottom of the whole controversy is the insufficient supply of the vital commodity with which ships, tanks, guns and ammunition are made. Says the New Republic in part:

"We are just mean enough to recall once more that early in the defense program there was a knock-down and drag-out fight between the New Deal economists who said we ought to expand our steel capacity while we still had the chance, and the industry executives charged by the President with control of production, who said we had enough capacity. The industry executives won, and were not proved wrong until it was too late to arrange for the necessary degree of expansion. By that time we had no more unused steel and labor with which to construct the plants."

In other words, there is not enough steel to make the machinery to produce the rubber which Mr. Jeffers has been charged to produce as well as the anti-submarine weapons while complaints are made that even now, on balance, too many merchant ships are being built to be protected by the insufficient escort craft produced. Another problem looming in the United States, incidentally, is that of replenishing railroad equipment which already is showing visible signs of wear and tear under the tremendous pressure of war requirements.

The argument to which the New Republic has drawn attention, of course, applies with equal force, if from a different standpoint, to Canada. As we have already pointed out in these columns, Mr. R. W. Mayhew, Victoria's member in the House of Commons, has used every argument in his verbal arsenal to try to persuade Canada's steel controller to use his influence with Washington to release the steel essential to the building of a plant on the Pacific Coast.

Premier Hart's welcome announcement that the province will assist in the establishment of an iron and steel industry here after the war is good news. How to find enough steel to finish the war, however, is obviously a ticklish question.

Mobile Defence

IT IS TO BE HOPED SOME CHRONICLER of this war will devote time and consideration to its humorous aspect as it relates to varied forms of propaganda. Not that the world will require a complete rehash of the totalitarian philosophy; such might well be reduced to minute proportions as most people will try to forget it in its defeat. What we are interested in at the moment, however, is the type of official communiqué to which the German high command finds itself obliged to resort in its efforts to fool the people about the situation on the Russian front. Yesterday, for example, Berlin told us that "mobile defence battles are continuing with undiminished force." Then there have been numerous occasions when Nazi troops successfully "detached" themselves from the British Eighth Army in Libya, or adroitly "disengaged" the enemy at El Aghella, and so on. Surely an interesting chapter could be compiled with these and other similar dodges to show that this terrible conflict really did have its comic side.

Loose Bits

INSECT MARINERS

SOME YEARS AGO, following the Henley regatta, the London "Times" was full of correspondence on the respective merits of the new and old styles of rowing, a heated discussion, which was finally brought to a close, when an eminent scientist pointed out that in relation to size and weight the fastest oarsman in the world was that common insect the pond skater, who used the new style of rowing.

Pond skaters can be seen throughout the year, cruising not only over quiet ponds and pools, but over backwaters in the fastest of mountain streams. Their legs depress slightly the surface of the water, but never actually break through, and their bodies seldom even get wet, yet not only do they row with remarkable precision, but can also leap upon the water. For food they depend on dead and dying creatures washed down by the flood, sucking their blood ghoulously like vampire bats, and needless to say they seldom go hungry. Dying Mayflies, caterpillars dropped from the overhanging trees, half-drowned moths, all come their way in time; and they have few rivals.

FASCINATING PETS

There are many species of water beetle, and few insects are more fascinating to keep as pets, if you are prepared to satisfy their voracious appetites. The largest and most fascinating are the Dytiscus beetles, great oval creatures an inch and a half long. I once had three of them in a large jar on my desk. All day long they would cruise around among the weeds and the mud on the bottom, sometimes holding on to some reed for a rest. Then about once in every five minutes they would ascend to the top, to stick their tails out of the water and accumulate the silvery air bubbles for their next dive, for adult water-beetles are entirely dependent on what air they can catch from the surface.

Meal time was reminiscent of feeding the lions at the zoo. No sooner was a worm or any other creature dropped into the water than it was attacked by a hoard of hungry tearing beetles. I have seen a young frog, as active as any frog could be, attacked and literally torn to pieces by a dozen dytiscus beetles, till only the bones, and a faint cloud of blood, indicated where it had been. They are not easy to breed in captivity, though it can be done. The eggs are laid early in the spring in an incision cut in the reeds below water level. They hatch in three weeks, and the larvae, who develop to their full two inches in less than five weeks, are every bit as voracious as the adults. When fully grown they leave the pond to bury in the earth and pupate, and after a month or more the adults emerge, ready to swim and fight, or to fly for great distances, often congregating around city lights.

DRAGON-FLY NYMPHS

EQUALLY VORACIOUS in their appetites are the nymphs of our common dragonflies. They vary immensely in shape, some thin and agile, other thick set, like stately dwarfs; but none can speed like their rivals the beetles. They depend instead on camouflage, hiding among the mud and stones to pounce on unwary strangers. Some of them are believed to spend as long as three years in the water, before they attain their full size; but finally the wandering urge comes upon them, and they crawl out of the water. Sometimes they will wait for hours, basking in the sun, before the moment comes, but suddenly their skins split down the back, their eyes appear to become brighter, and with consummate skill dragonflies climb out of their discarded skins. Not yet, however, do they resemble full grown insects, for though their bodies are normal, their wings are flabby and useless. Carefully they keep them from touching any obstacle, while their bodies seem to pump, sending liquid into the veins, until the wings are fully stretched; and then, when, the sun has dried them stiff, they are ready to fly.

STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

WITH SO MANY TERRIFYING ENEMIES, the weaker creatures of the water, adopt many clever ruses to escape destruction. Mosquito larvae and the grubs of other flies get killed by their thousands, but depend on sheer force of numbers for survival; but not so the larvae of caddis fly. Caddis-worms are soft creatures, a welcome mouthful to many a beetle, a dragonfly nymph, or fish, but surrounded, by their queer cases they lead a charmed existence. These cases are intricate creations, each species having its own peculiar type. Some of them are made of sticks, pieces of leaf, and straw; others of stones; others of shells still occupied by their owners; all joined together with silk, and each with an opening at both ends. They are wide enough to enable the larvae to turn around inside, but normally their mouths are at one end, while their bodies wave vigorously, sending a stream of water through the case, and thus ensuring an adequate supply of air.

Few experiments are more simple or more interesting than to strip a caddis-worm of its case and place him in a bowl of water containing only glass beads, pieces of celluloid, or other transparent particles. At first he will take no notice, searching vainly for his accustomed style of garment, but usually after a few hours he will make a new and transparent case, in which his movements may be watched. Caddis-worms are vegetarians, very easy to feed, and well worth the trouble of study. They may be found in every pond and stream, no matter how fast the water, from the minutest trickle percolating the mosses of the mountains, to the heavy waters of our biggest rivers, while the moth adults often congregate at lights.—JOHN STAINER, M.A., F.R.S.

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I was here for the kill, to watch the Americans clean up the Buna situation after six weeks of tough fighting. Japanese rifles and machine guns were still crackling when I crossed a bridge into the government station. I never have seen such destruction, and I have covered the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns. U.P. correspondent Frank Hewlett.

"I leave politics to those who are prepared for it," Gen. Henri Giraud.

WAR—25 YEARS AGO Feb. 13, 1918—French troops, with American assistance, captured Tuhure salient in Champagne. British line in Italy lengthened east of Montecchio Ridge along the River Piave. Canadian troops made successful raids in the Lons sector.

Feb. 14, 1918—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, 58, former British Ambassador to United States, died suddenly in Ottawa. Bolo Pasha condemned to death for high treason at Paris trial.

PTE. JOHN SMITH, killed in action.

Next time you see a casualty list of dead and wounded, ask yourself, what can do to help in saving the lives of these men and help to win the war?

Severely wounded soldiers should receive skilled treatment within 6 hours. Speed and training is essential . . . you can help!

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200 MEN, from 17 to 50, are urgently needed to train 2 nights (or mornings) a week for a vital job in this coast defence area.

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1943 CATALOGUE

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Sir Bernard Pares Says

Russia Will Do Her Part To Ensure Enduring Peace

"Many misconceptions still exist about Soviet Russia that were dead a quarter of a century ago," said Sir Bernard Pares, noted British authority on Russian politics, when interviewed following his arrival Friday.

An understanding of Russia, he says, is vitally essential to the permanence of world peace. "We have got to get rid of all suspicion and misunderstanding because that was the cause of the war."

"I came to this continent to speak because I think it quite vital to the permanence of any peace that there should be an understanding of Russia and her aims."

COMMUNISTIC SYSTEM GONE

"The Russians have changed in many radical respects. When the Communists talk of world revolution, as they see it, they are out of step."

"Soviet Russia," he said, "has not been operating under a Communistic system since 1921. After that time we were told that the Russians themselves that you could find Communists in Russia but you wouldn't find Com-



SIR BERNARD PARES

"Joseph Stalin interprets the new Soviet order as Socialism in one country."

"There is no danger of world revolution as the Communist understands it, because Russia has changed completely. It is nonsense to talk of Russia and

Communism in the same breath. The only time we hear of Communism in association with Russia is when we have to listen to the babblings of Trotsky followers."

STALIN SOUND BUILDER

"While Trotsky was in favor of world revolution abroad, Stalin wanted to build a sound front."

"And," added Sir Bernard, "I think we must all agree that Stalin has succeeded."

In Soviet Russia today, he said, the workman is paid on the basis of how much work he puts in.

"That's not Marxism," he challenged.

"The family had been restored to full honor in Russia.

"The attack on religion is dying out. Priests now go along with the soldiers to the fighting fronts."

Some satisfaction had been given to the peasant and town worker in property rights.

The industrial advancement of Russia, he said, had amazed the world.

So, too, had the invincible spirit of the Russian people and their heroic defence of their homeland amazed the world and confounded their enemies.

MAKES HITLER WONDER

The most extraordinary thing about Russia's resistance today, in the opinion of Sir Bernard, is her apparently inexhaustible supply of munitions.

Russia's ability to keep her great armies in the field adequately supplied with tanks, planes, guns and ammunition has caused even Hitler to wonder.

The steady and ever-growing stream of war materials supplied to Russia by Great Britain and the United States under the lend-lease plan had undoubtedly been a great factor in her success against the enemy, but her remarkable capacity for organization, combined with Stalin's far-sightedness in moving his great centres of production into the great hinterland of Russia, far removed from the fighting zones, must not be overlooked.

When Hitler scrapped his treaty with Russia he thought the invasion would be a walk over, but he uncovered the biggest surprise of the whole war.

RESOURCEFUL SOLDIERS

Sir Bernard, describing the will of the Russian soldier to fight, says thought of his personal safety is the last thing he thinks about. He is prepared to fight to the death in protecting his native soil. He is full of peasant resource and knows all the tricks of war—a pastmaster in the art of guerrilla fighting.

Saying he was not in the habit of prophesying, Sir Bernard declined to predict what would be the outcome of the great pioneer movement in the Donets Basin, which threatens the annihilation of the Nazi army in the Caucasus.

"They appear to be doing very well," he said.

Russia is bound to play a prominent role at the peace table, Sir Bernard said.

PEACE GUARANTEE

The peace that will follow the termination of the war, he believes, will be guaranteed by the big three—Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

No lasting peace can exist unless it is based on an agreement by the nations powerful enough to enforce it.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA

Sir Bernard paid tribute to the work Canada is doing to help win the war. He said he was particularly impressed on his tour across the country by the output of war materials and the production of ships.

"Great Britain is indeed grateful to Canada for magnificent effort," he said.

"I find that Canada has the same spirit that we have at home."

Sir Bernard addressed the Victoria branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs Friday night. Today he is proceeding to Seattle to fill a series of speaking engagements in the United States.

"Since I arrived in Victoria," he said prior to departure, "I find I have to reply to letters received from people who knew me 25 years ago in England."

Wider Amendments Sought By Labor

The Vancouver Island Joint Labor Conference continuing committee, meeting here Friday night, reaffirmed its decision to have representatives of 50 trades unions attending last September's conference here meet the B.C. government standing committee on labor with requests for labor legislation amendments.

The action would not, it was noted, conflict with the brief presented recently by a joint labor delegation from Victoria and Vancouver.

Some disappointment was expressed at the meeting over the scope of the brief which, delegates thought, did not go far enough.

All unions, regardless of affiliation, will be invited to send representatives to the group seeking wider amendments in existing acts.

Coast Defence Council Ordered Dimout

Premier Hart said Friday night dimout matters are handled by the coast defence council and that he does not interfere with decisions of that body.

He was replying to Mayor McGavin's request that the dimout in Victoria be relaxed because it has been inconveniencing many people.

All decisions regarding the dimout are made by the coast defence council and I do not interfere," Mr. Hart said. "In matters concerning the dimout the council handles the whole situation. Mr. Mainwaring is not acting on his own initiative, but is carrying out the council's instructions in the interest of civilians."

Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, V.C. G.O.C.-in-chief, Pacific Command heads the defence council and Mr. Mainwaring, chairman of the civilian protection committee works in collaboration with him.

FIVE CATS AND \$15,000

LONDON (CP)—Miss Sarah Wood left nearly \$15,000 and "all my cats"—she had five—to Miss Lucy Gilbert, a friend, on condition that Miss Gilbert look after the cats.

WHAT WELL DRESSED HOMES ARE WEARING FOR SPRING

SPENCER'S FURNISHINGS SUBMIT A GREAT CHOICE

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Seven lovely pieces that will add charm and dignity to your dining room. A roomy buffet, but plain, expressing dignity and usefulness, a china cabinet with glass doors and cupboard below, an extension table and four dining chairs with slip seats.

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ALL-FELT MATTRESSES with wear-resisting cover and double-stitched borders with an additional roll edge. This Mattress makes a comfortable bed, and is obtainable in any standard size for

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Quiet Dignity! . . . Represented in a Dinner Set of cobalt blue and gold—a beautiful Royal Doulton pattern, having cobalt blue band and gold edge and shoulder relieved with gold key design. Full service for 8 persons

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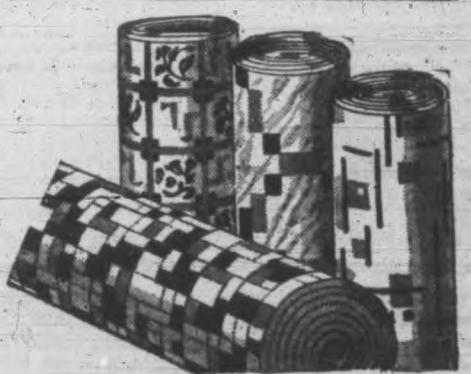
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We Still Have Available a Stock of Fine Canvas-back Inlaid Linoleum

150 square yards of A gauge, heaviest Inlaid made. A square yard **2.95**

60 square yards of B gauge, in three good designs. Enough of a pattern for rooms up to 25 square yards. A square yard **2.25**

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200 square yards of C gauge Inlaid Linoleum. Four good patterns. A square yard **1.59**

1,500 square yards of Universal quality British Inlaid. We were fortunate in securing a heavy shipment before import license of Linoleum ceased. A square yard **1.59**

—Linoleum, Second Floor

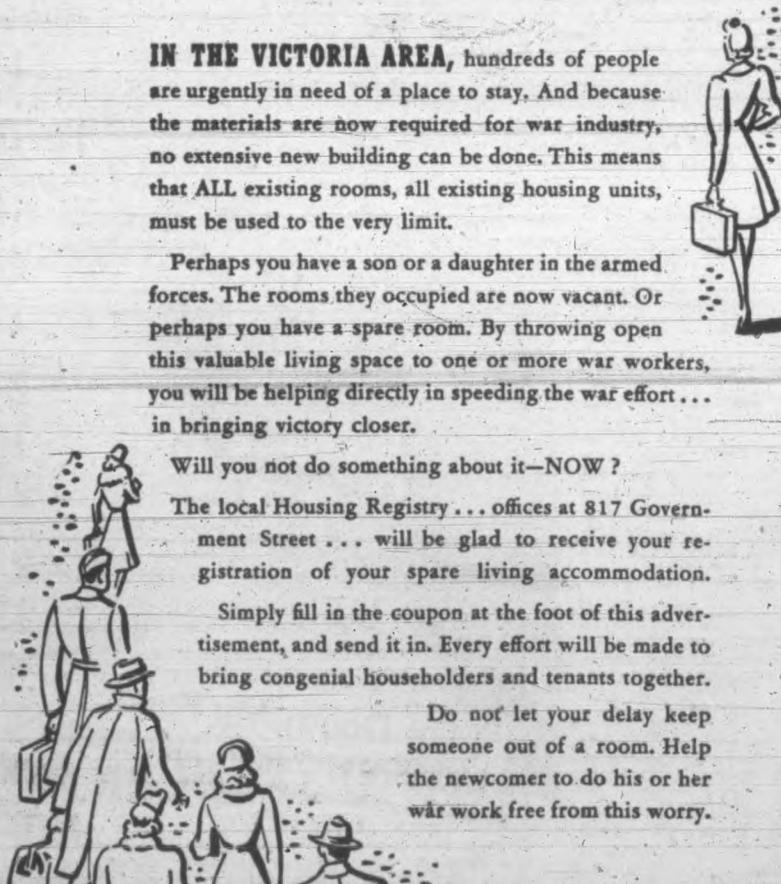
IF YOU CAN'T GO ACTIVE, GO RESERVE!
13th (Reserve) Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., now recruiting at 643 Yates Street.

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I have living accommodation available in my
House Duplex Apartment Please get in touch with me.

W.P.T.B. HR 3

U.S. Restricts Height of Heels

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States government today put a ceiling on the height of heels for women's shoes, ruled out leather-covered platform effects, and restricted shoe colors to four—black, white, army russet and tan brown.

In the same order the war production board prohibited entirely the manufacture of men's patent leather shoes, women's formal evening slippers and metal-spiked gold shoes for their sex.

Leather frills, bows and ornamental tongues also were banned, in a general overhauling of shoe restrictions to conserve leather for army use and to spread the available supplies for the rationed civilian population.

This year's output of civilian footwear will be about one-fourth less than the 1941 production, 335,000,000 as against 441,000,000, W.P.B. estimated. Despite the restrictions, the agency promised there would be enough patterns to provide "ample style variety" along with staple footwear.

Your Manners

1. Should you blame your grocer if he doesn't always have what you like to buy?

2. Should you make an effort to be tolerant of the slowness of a sales-person who is obviously new at the job, realizing that in these times all business firms are losing employees to the war and to war industries and often have to put hastily trained sales-people to work?

3. Should you complain about rationing and go on about how difficult it has made your life?

4. Should you try to take up as little of other people's time as possible in your daily dealings with them?

5. Should you go around talking about how busy you are all the time?

What would you do if—
You have driven your car to a meeting and several others who live in your end of town have not—

(a) Offer to take home anyone you can without going far out of your way?

(b) Don't bother to take anyone home.

Answers:

1. No. He takes what he can get today.

2. Yes.

3. No.

4. Yes, since most people are very busy today.

5. No. Others are busy, too. That is the rule today—not the exception.

Better "What would you do" solution—(a).

Soy bean plants from one acre may produce up to 200 pounds of "soy wool" fibres made from the bean after the oil has been extracted, which may be used in fabrics instead of wool from sheep.



Born in the Russian city of Gdov of Estonian parents, Laine Solg, volunteer Russian war relief worker in New York City, has been chosen "Miss United Nations" from among 1,400.

Since the Germans occupied Estonia Miss Solg hasn't heard from her parents. Here she fits a Russian sailor with a pair of woolen mitts.

Blind Members Enjoy Party At St. Mary's

Y.P.S. Activities

METROPOLITAN Y.P.U.

Métropolitain Y.P.U. held a Valentine party in the Sunday school of Metropolitan Church with Belmont Y.P.U. as their guests, Irene Pierce, Anne Shepherd and Bonnie Dymond, C.G.I.T. girls, were also guests. Les Osland and Jim Nicoi gave a guitar and violin duet. Helen McLellan, president of Belmont Y.P.U., led the games. Refreshments were served by Misses Doreen Tupman and Thelma Acel. Tuesday evening the society will attend the Lower Island Union pop concert at First United Church. Members to meet at Metropolitan Church at 7:45.

Graduate Nurses Plan Dance March 5

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. C. Woodward have consented to lend their patronage to the Graduate Nurses' dance being sponsored by Victoria Chapter R.N.A. of British Columbia, at the Empress Hotel on Friday, Mar. 5, from 9 to 1. Also a recitation by Mrs. J. Dearborn.

Accompanists were Mrs. H. W. Mellish and Mrs. S. T. Robson. An entertaining quiz was conducted by Mrs. John Macdonell.

Mrs. T. L. Thorpe-Douglas arranged the tea, which was served from tables centred with pottery vases of pussy willow and greenery. Assisting in serving were: Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, Mrs. T. M. Knox, Mrs. Saxton White, Mrs. L. Boyd, Mrs. Monte Bridgeman, Mrs. J. McDonald, Mrs. C. H. King, Miss M. L. Ogilvie, Miss N. Hensley, Mrs. Hamilton Harman, Mrs. John Clay, Mrs. C. Swain, Miss N. Hensley and Miss I. Bodwell. Adding to the enjoyment of the afternoon was a gift box of candy from Alderman W. H. Davies.

Mrs. H. E. Ridewood is the general convenor and her committee includes Mesdames J. H. Russell, R. Hayward Jr., D. Hunter, G. Rose, A. E. Acres; Misses J. Fontana, M. Dickson. Reservations may be made by telephoning G 7672 or B 2628. A buffet supper will be served.

Seventy-five per cent of the net proceeds will go towards British Nurses Relief Fund.

Take a Tip From the Indians



For the busy housewife whose car is laid up because of lack of tires and gasoline here are a few ways of getting down to do your shopping. Two of these Virginia housewives carry their babies papoose-style; one uses a carriage.

SKIN TROUBLE?

MISS DORIS WELLS SAYS:

"I suffered from skin blemishes . . . and having heard of Zam-Buk's great value for skin complaints, I applied it daily. In a short time these blemishes disappeared leaving my skin perfectly clear."

There is no need to endure the distress caused by disfiguring skin troubles when a few applications of quick-acting Zam-Buk will clear up these painful and embarrassing blemishes. Don't be a martyr to skin troubles when Zam-Buk's soothing herbal oils will do for you what they have done for countless others. Get Zam-Buk from your druggist today."

ZAM-BUK
OINTMENT

The following Druggists of Victoria and District are A.I.D. Stores—Watch for Thursday's Advertisements in this paper:

Aaronsen's Drug Store, Victoria, G 2414 Darling's Drug Store, Victoria, B 1212 Fernwood Pharmacy, Victoria, G 2722 George Pharmacy, Victoria, E 7702 Hillside Pharmacy, Victoria, E 1622 Jubilee Pharmacy, Victoria, E 8511 Modern Pharmacy, Victoria, G 1513 Minnis-Terry Drug Store, Victoria, E 7187 Mortified & Duck, Victoria, G 8800 New Pharmacy, Victoria, G 5122 J. A. Peasey, Victoria, E 3111 The Shobolt Ltd., Victoria, G 1613 Victoria Pharmacy, Victoria, G 1811 Victoria Pharmacy, Victoria, G 3851 K. A. Clement, Chemist, Victoria, 125 Geo. L. Basal, Sidney, 421.

The Grocers are going over the top in their effort to sell War Savings Stamps. Have you bought your share?

RAY'S LTD.

Surprise Her With a Valentine's Gift

LOCKETS — Heart, oval, round and square designs, from \$2.00

ROSE'S
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JEWELLERS OPTICIANS

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AMETHYST Birthstone for Feb. 28, Set in 10k gold mount, Priced from \$3.25

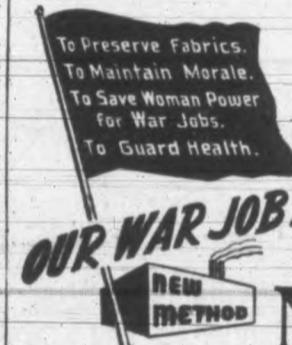
WARTIME DEMANDS and Wartime Difficulties

In normal times the New Method Laundry and Dry Cleaners, in common with most other Industries, have well-defined seasons—some not so busy, others very busy. Our "Peak" periods have ordinarily come in the spring, summer and early fall, and winter has been the "Slack" season. But, with an avalanche of Wartime Demands on our Service, our usual slack season has become a decided "Peak" and our usual "Peak" season will be even "Peaker" than ever.

Here are just a few of the Wartime Demands that are making it so difficult to keep up the high standards you have always associated with New Method Service:

1. Increased demand for clean and sanitary clothes to maintain public health.
2. Increased demand for clean personal and household linens to maintain public morale.
3. Help to conserve precious textiles by prolonging life of clothes, rugs, linens, etc.
4. Servicing the Armed Forces, the Auxiliary Services and Officers' and Men's Messes.
5. Alleviating the manpower shortage by releasing thousands of women from the necessity of doing their own washing and ironing.

And the difficulty is that Wartime Restrictions prevent us from obtaining extra supplies and help, or delivery facilities. Under all these unusual conditions and difficulties, then, we ask your co-operation and consideration. We suggest that you send us your Spring and Summer Dry Cleaning NOW and remember that even now it may take longer than usual before we can deliver, but we are doing our Wartime Best to serve everyone.



NEW METHOD

LAUNDERERS — "SANITONE" DRY CLEANERS — DYERS

P.T.A. News

RADIO QUIZ

P.T.A. radio quiz program Monday at 7 will feature a team from Willows P.T.A. and Victoria West P.T.A. over station CJVI.

P.T.A. council will meet in Y.M.C.A. Wednesday at 8:30. Mrs. McKay will speak on wartime nutrition. All P.T.A. members invited.

MARGARET JENKINS

Margaret Jenkins P.T.A. will meet in the school auditorium Tuesday at 8. Inspector Caldwell, Victoria city police force, will talk on "Safety." Piano selections will be rendered by Miss Freida Natrass. Refreshments will be served.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT LOCAL COUNCIL

Victoria and District Local Council met Thursday evening at St. John's Church, president, Norman Williams opening the meeting with prayers.

Norman Williams was unanimously nominated to represent this council at the annual Dominion conference to be held in Toronto shortly. Assisting the delegates with expenses was discussed, and it was decided that each branch would be asked to raise as much as possible. Ray Hadfield volunteered to take charge of the endeavor.

Rev. Harding Priest will be in Victoria March 4 and would like to meet as many of the A.Y. members as possible.

It was arranged to have pre-Lenten rally that day, instead of on the Sunday before Lent and also invite Dr. Michael Coleman to speak. Wendy Perkins will arrange the rally.

Progress of the Badminton League under the management of Bill Brace was reported, showing St. Mark's branch leading with Cathedral in second place.

The capacity for synthetic nitrogen manufacture in the United States after the war will be more than twice as great as the consumption for all purposes before the war.

Program of Interest At Symphony Concert

A capacity audience is anticipated at the Victoria Symphony Orchestra concert which will be held Monday, Feb. 15, at the Empress Hotel.

The following program has been selected for the symphony's first concert of the season: "Overture to Egmont," opus 84, Beethoven; "Minuetto" (strings and solo violin), E. de Paz; "Nocturne," Lully-Mottle; "London Symphony No. 104," D major, Haydn (adagio-allegro, andante, minuetto, allegro-spiritoso). Intermission: "Slavonic Dance No. 1," opus 46, Antonin Dvorak; "Air and Dance" (strings); Frederick Delius; "On the Steppes of Central Asia," Borodin; "Introduction and Waltz," opus 333, Johann Strauss.

Victorian Graduates

Harold Gumbert, formerly of 1016 Hampshire Road, Victoria, was among the graduates at Officers' Training Centre, Brockville, who received their certificates as commissioned officers. Friday, Lieut. Gumbert was formerly with the Pacific Sanitary Rag Co., Victoria.

SELECT

is the best word we know for the New Suits, Dresses, Coats at

SCURRAHS

Help Wanted—Female

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS for Dominion Government offices and departments of National Defence. Civil Service examinations to qualify for duration employment will be conducted Wednesday evening, February 24th. Typewriters furnished free of charge, or can bring own machine. Application forms obtainable at Post Office or Unemployment Insurance Commission, Victoria, to be mailed to Civil Service Commission, 616 Hall Building, Vancouver, not later than February 19th. Applications not accepted over 45 years of age. Admission order to examinations with full particulars mailed upon receipt of application.

Marks and experience required to qualify: Grade 1, 60%, no experience necessary; Grade 1A, 70%, one year required; Grade 2, 80%, two years' relevant office experience or university degree. Salaries \$60, \$75 and \$90 per month, respectively, plus 17% cost-of-living bonus, less statutory deductions.

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THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

Darling's Pharmacy

FORT BROAD B-1212

NEW COTTON HOUSECOATS—\$2.98 and \$3.95
Broadcloth and Seersucker Crepes
RAY'S LTD. 708 VIEW ST.
Up From Douglas

MacInnis, Stirling Speak in Commons On Labor, Japs

OTTAWA (CP) — Angus MacInnis, C.C.F., Vancouver East, said Friday, in the House of Commons, that Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, had refused the labor portfolio because he would not become "an apologist to the organized labor movement for the government's policy."

Labor Minister Mitchell interrupted to deny this allegation, but Mr. MacInnis declared that "Mr. Moore told me himself that was the reason he would not take the position."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House last week that he sought Mr. Moore for the portfolio before appointing Mr. Mitchell.)

Mr. MacInnis was the first speaker in the resumed debate on the address in reply to the Throne Speech, which has engaged the House almost exclusively for the past fortnight.

He was followed by Ralph Maybank, Lib., Winnipeg South Centre, who declared the government should start its social security program at once with an increase in old age pensions and a reduction in the age at which a citizen becomes eligible.

Hon. Grote Stirling, Prog. Con., Yale, urged the government to take steps to guard against another fuel crisis in British Columbia next winter, and declared there should be a vigorous policy regarding the Doukhobor problem lest government institutions be brought into disrepute.

TAX EXEMPTIONS

Geo. Ross, Lib., Calgary East, made a plea for income tax exemptions in the case of lower paid commissioned officers.

Mr. MacInnis said the fuel situation in Canada was indicative "of the mess we are in with regard to manpower." As early as last June the likelihood of a fuel crisis in Vancouver this winter was brought to the attention of the fuel administrator, he said, but the crisis was not foreseen.

To prevent a recurrence of "the terrible experience" Vancouver had during the coldest weather, Mr. MacInnis said it would be necessary to declare fuel production an essential industry and to initiate fuel rationing at the first sign of shortage.

National war labor boards were of little value, Mr. MacInnis continued, "because they could not make any recommendations outside the wage and salary controls."

He said one royal commission on the shipyard wages in Ontario and Quebec had made a recommendation which a former labor minister had reduced by five cents an hour.

"That is dictatorship with a vengeance," he said.

He referred to the government's treatment of its own employees in government owned and controlled industries and said that while an order-in-council was passed in June, 1940, it was not until last December that the government, faced with a cessation of work, issued an order that



76% of All Adults Have BAD BREATH That's why it pays to use COLGATE'S TOOTH POWDER!

Bad breath is a business and social menace OTHERS always detect before YOU do yourself. Take no chances! Guard your personality with Colgate's Tooth Powder... clean your breath as you clean your teeth.

Scientific tests prove conclusively that in 7 out of 10 cases Colgate's Tooth Powder instantly stops oral bad breath.

SAVES YOU MONEY!
Compared to other leading brands, a large tin of Colgate's gives you up to 30 more brushings, a giant tin up to 46 more brushings—for not a penny more!

TIP TO SMOKERS!
Colgate's Tooth Powder is one of the quickest, easiest ways to guard against tobacco stain and tobacco breath!

**COLGATE'S
TOOTH POWDER**
12¢, 25¢, 40¢

**CLEANS YOUR BREATH
AS IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH.**

labor organization in such industries should be recognized and bargained with collectively.

"That is not true and my honorable friend knows it," Mr. Mitchell interjected.

Mr. MacInnis appealed to Speaker Glen who ordered the minister to withdraw his intervention which Mr. Mitchell did.

Mr. Maybank welcomed the social security proposals contained in the Throne Speech but said there was one thing the government should and could do at once without any reference to a committee.

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Other countries, including Great Britain, had improved the situation of their aged people in this manner since the war began, he said.

Canada had given Britain \$1,000,000,000 and more in the current fiscal year in materials and food, and thus was helping another country to do for its aged what Canada was not prepared to do.

Mr. Stirling said a political party was a useful instrument of democracy but it should never be allowed to become the master. The results expected from the national selective scheme had not been obtained.

LABOR SHORTAGES

Labor shortages were common to all parts of Canada. After all the ingenuity of those in primary industries had been used in meeting labor shortages, assistance from the government was needed to meet the situation.

Because of labor shortages, British Columbia residents were attempting to cook and heat their homes with green lumber. This developed conditions so grave as to be hazardous to life.

Mr. Stirling said that some Doukhobors in British Columbia had not registered in the national registration. Under the law, such men should not obtain work. But they actually were being employed by lumber operators and as section hands.

He urged the government to send a departmental official to his British Columbia area where he could obtain the opinion of the people on the Doukhobor situation.

Townspeople in British Columbia had turned out to help the farmers harvest last year. But in some areas there were labor shortages which could not be met, and farmers asked if Japanese could be used. Growers were allowed Japanese labor under police supervision and at their own expense. Some Japanese were sent back because they showed no desire to work honestly but others proved of great value in saving the crop. Yet many people protested against more Japanese being taken into the area.

"It's the future we're thinking of," said Mr. Stirling. "If after this war these people are allowed to roam in B.C. there'll be trouble enough for the government."

Purchaser of Phils Would Get Much Old Baseball Ivory

NEW YORK (AP) — Ford Frick, president of the National League and the man who has had the biggest headache over the muddle of the Phils, was kept in bed Friday by a severe cold. Apparently there was no clinical connection between the headache and the cold but his interment at home halted negotiations for the league's resale of the club.

This pause in the proceedings also provided an opportunity to inspect the goods being offered for sale and a check showed the buyers will get little more than the franchise — unless Frick tooss in his headache.

The Phils' roster now numbers only 22 players, several without experience higher than class B. This might not be so bad if the others, those who have cut their molars in the major leagues and leading minors, were top talent. But the truth is that the group includes such wobbly veterans as Lloyd Waner, Johnny Allen, Si Johnston, Walter Beck and Chuck Klein.

The prize player of the lot is Daniel Webster Litwhiler, the 26-year-old outfielder who led the team in batting last season with a .275 average. In 1941, his first full season in the majors, he clicked for .305 and he may do it again. But his is a small voice in the wilderness.

The other players who were with the club last year and who may be back (with their 1942 batting or pitching records) are catcher Tom Livingston .209; left-fielders Bob Bragan .218; Al Glossop .225; Merrill May .241; and Danny Murtaugh .242; out-fielders Waner .265; Klein .071 (14 games); Ronald Northeier .232 and Early Naylor .196; pitchers John Podgajny .614; Johnston .919; and Beck .01.

Allen compiled a 10-6 record with the Dodgers last year. The Phils also have picked up Roberto Ortiz, Alan Gettel and Ed Levy from the top minor

leagues in post-season trades. Ortiz batted .357 at Chattanooga in the Southern Association but previously failed to catch on in several chances with the Washington Senators.

Exchange Centres For Ration Books

Current ration books, most of whose coupons expire Feb. 28, may be exchanged at centres strategically located throughout the city between Feb. 20 and Feb. 27, it was announced today by Mrs. Helen C. Smith, representative of the local ration board and head of the committee of volunteer women who are in charge of the exchange.

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Sports Mirror

By PETE SALLAWAY

REGARDLESS of how we make out in the playoffs you can quote me as saying the members of the R.C.A.F. hockey team are the finest bunch of boys I have ever had any dealings with." Those are the words of Lt. Lt. C. C. Hickman, manager of the Flyers' club in the Island Hockey League. "They have been a cinch to handle and there was never any trouble getting them to keep in condition, and, despite a terrific injury handicap throughout the entire season, the boys never lost their determination to get out there and make a game of it. I know the fans have nothing but admiration for our team and that means a lot to me. If we have been responsible in building up good will for the air force we have accomplished a whole lot."

Getting away from hockey, Hickman talked about R.C.A.F. baseball prospects for the coming summer. "We have several of our better players left over from last season, along with some mighty smart additions. I have already been working on plans for the ball team for next season and would like to say right now we will be in there with a smart nine." Hickman also let it be known the fans might see a well-known major league pitcher working in the uniform of the R.C.A.F. He gave us the name of the star, but stipulated no publicity. We can say this much. If Hickman does line up this particular player the Flyers are going to win a lot of ball games come summer.

Bus Brayshaw's journey to New-Westminster certainly didn't lengthen his hockey season any appreciable amount. The former

Greyhounds Hockey Reunion

Bright Tales Retold

By CHARLES EDWARDS

TORONTO (CP)—Reunion of the old Sault Ste. Marie Greyhounds in Toronto brought out many good yarns about the 1924 Allan Cup hockey champions. Ross Mackay of the Sault Ste. Marie Star recalled the one about goals Flat Walsh's derby hat.

A fan promised Walsh the hat if he shut out North Bay in a game at the Sault but Flat made the mistake of telling his teammates of the promise. After they had piled up a comfortable lead the other Greyhounds decided to let the goalie do all the work himself. The game then turned into a duel between Walsh and Harry Reynolds, now a North Bay lawyer.

Harry would start down the ice and Babe Donnelly and Jim Fahey on defence would open up to let him through, then turn and grin at Flat's acrobatic saves. Time after time this happened. The crowd was puzzled until the story of the hat was whispered about. That divided the fans, some backing Walsh, others urging his mates to score against the goalie. But Flat won the hat.

FARMER COOK

Jim Gemmill, a Greyhound executive, recalled how the club lost Bill Cook, who later starred with New York Rangers, before the Sault reached its Allan Cup year. In 1922 Bill was working for \$175 month in a Sault steel plant but he had taken up a farm in western Canada and wanted the Greyhound management to advance him \$600 to purchase equipment. "We needed Bill in our hockey-building plan," said Gemmill, "but the executive had laid out a strict rule against advancing money to players. Next thing we knew Bill had signed a pro contract with Newsy Lalonde's Saskatoon team at \$2,800 a season."

George McNamara, now a Toronto contractor, coached the Greyhounds. In the 1924 play-offs they entered the deciding game of a tough series with Hamilton two goals down. George was asked by a reporter for some message to send from Toronto to the Sault fans. His eyes twinkling, George quoted: "There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end." It was Haig's famous message to the British troops after the Ger-

man break through in March, 1918. And Greyhounds won the round 8 to 6.

Whirlaway Out of New Orleans Stake; Star Needs Rest

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Whirlaway is out of the \$25,000 New Orleans Handicap, to be run at the Fair Grounds track here two weeks from today.

Ben Jones, who trains, Warren Wright's world money-winning champion, said his charge is not trained well and that it would be impossible to get him ready for his best effort.

"I haven't breezed the horse in a week," explained Jones. "He just wasn't right and I saw he couldn't make it for the race here; so I finally had to give up the idea. There's nothing wrong with Whirlaway, but he hasn't had a let-up for a long, long time and deserves a rest. He hasn't responded to training and seems to need an extended layoff."

Ben has 10 horses here, including the highly-regarded Ocean Waves, which is being pointed for the Louisiana Derby and later, the Kentucky Derby, if all goes well.

As for Whirlaway's future plans, Ben hopes to follow the pattern of his campaign last spring shipping Whirl to Pimlico from Kentucky to Pimlico for the Dixie Handicap, depending on how Whirl responds to training, he said.

V.M.D. Cagers Lift City Championship

Basketballers representing the Victoria Machinery Depot Friday night captured the city senior B men's championship, by nosing out the Army 23 to 20 in overtime. Clubs were deadlocked 18 to 18 at the end of regulation time.

Army won the first game of the play-off last Wednesday, only to lose the game when V.M.D. protested the eligibility of a player. It was decided to play a sudden-death game for the title.

With only five men in strip, the Army put up a great fight before going down to defeat. Shipyards held a two-point lead at half-time, but the Army moved ahead 14 to 10 in the second half, only to have the V.M.D. rally to tie the count at 18-all.

Playing for the city intermediate B title, the St. Louis College nosed out K.V.'s 19 to 18. Comets won the city junior girls' crown with their second straight win over Eaglettes. Score was 16 to 10.

THORPE OUT OF DANGER

DETROIT (AP)—Jim Thorpe, famed Indian athlete and 1912 Olympic Games hero, was reported Friday at Henry Ford Hospital to be "out of danger" after suffering a heart attack Thursday.

Mayor Will Seek Earlier Racing Meet for Willows

Mayor McGavin of Victoria will seek an earlier date for the start of the annual horse racing meet at the Willows' track, following the finals at the hands of the R.C.A.F. From reports we hear the airmen are quite confident of knocking over Vancouver St. Regis in the mainland final and earning the right to go up against the Island League winners for the coast honors.

V.M.D. right winger got into one league game and three playoff tilts with the Spitfires, but even his presence couldn't save the Royal City club from bowing out of the finals at the hands of the R.C.A.F. From reports we hear the airmen are quite confident of knocking over Vancouver St. Regis in the mainland final and earning the right to go up against the Island League winners for the coast honors.

Received a telephone call today from Doug Fletcher, president of the hockey league, and he informed us the referees for Monday night's important clash between the Navy and Nanaimo will be Art Somers and Ed Battell. We know Nanaimo requested a change and even went so far as to suggest Amby Moran as one of the officials. But Fletcher refused to heed the demands of the Clippers and appointed the two referees he rated best suited to handle the fixture. After all, Moran has not handled a game this season and certainly did not meet with the approval of many in the games he handled over here last season in the Intercity League.

Arena Crowding Argued in Court; Decision Reserved

Magistrate Henry Hall reserved decision until next Friday in Oak Bay police court Friday in the case of the Arena (Victoria) Ltd., charged with breaking a municipal building bylaw by permitting people to stand in the aisles during a hockey game the night of Feb. 5.

Fire Chief E. G. Claryards testified that he visited the Arena on the night in question and, after noting people standing in the aisles, had requested H. B. Olson, Arena manager, to remove them. Mr. Olson refused and had told him to do it himself. Chief Claryards said. Words were passed between them with Mr. Olson using obscene language. During cross-examination, Chief Claryards admitted calling Mr. Olson "a dirty swine," but only to a 20-round draw.

It was a friendly group, on the

Choynski-Corbett Lifelong Feud Started Just As Quickly As They Could Put Up Their Fists

Second of Six Articles

By HARRY GRAYSON

No fight ever created over the years as much pro and con talk as the still famous scrap between Joe Choynski and James J. Corbett on a barge off Benicia, Calif., June 5, 1889.

Choynski and Jim Corbett were born and raised within a few blocks of one another in the Hayes Valley district of San Francisco, and the feud destined to last a lifetime started as quickly as they were big enough to put up their hands.

The battle on the barge, which Gentleman Jim Corbett won in 27 rounds, was a genuine feud engendered by several previous meetings between the pair as neighborhood amateurs.

The fight that was to go down in history, with the quick jump to fame of Corbett, was a continuation of their swapping punches a few days previously, when old demon law stepped in after only four rounds.

ONLY ONE COUNTED

Keeping the feud alive was Corbett's claim of more than one victory over Choynski and the latter pointing out that the fight on the barge was the only one in which there was a referee. The others, Choynski contended, were just impromptu bouts, resulting from neighborhood rivalry.

Referee Patsy Hogan stopped the battle on the barge to the disgust of both men, and thus further sharpened their hatred of each other.

Choynski always said Corbett refused to give him another real chance.

Choynski and Corbett were far above the average in intelligence, and it is difficult to understand how they could carry this feud to their graves. It only proves its intensity.

BOTH IN JEFFRIES' CAMP

Both were in the camp of James J. Jeffries when he trained for his meeting with Jack Johnson in Reno in 1910. Jim Jeffries was fond of both. He fought both without losing to either, although Choynski held him to a 20-round draw.

It was a friendly group, on the



A late picture of Joe Choynski, who never lost interest in boxing, surface, as they were all of one mind. They sought to bring Jeff to the ring in shape and to return the heavyweight crown to the white folks.

Throughout the entire training session at Moana Springs, however, Choynski and Corbett never once spoke to each other, although they were face to face on many occasions. If either had anything that had to be passed on to his old rival, it was done through a third party, such as Roger Cornell, Farmer Burns or Sam Berger. There was never as much as a glance toward the hated one.

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Important N.H.L. Games

Hawks At Toronto

With the end of the National Hockey League schedule in sight, this might well turn out to be the "now or never" weekend for Montreal Canadiens who have been hovering just below a play-off berth for quite some time without making the grade.

Canadiens, a rather hopeless proposition for a while in mid-season—have shown a decided improvement of late. The weekend looks importantly ahead of them, with two of their 12 remaining games on the schedule.

Just as important for Canadiens' prospects, Chicago Black Hawks also run off two of their remaining 13 games tonight and Sunday.

The Hawks have the margin

right now, with a three-point lead and a game in hand. But their weekend is a tough one. They had the sale of tickets exceeded that number. On the night in question the seat sale was about 80 per cent of the arena capacity, he said.

Olson also said that a number

of the people standing on the east ramp were Arena employees and that many of those in the aisles were members of the naval, army and R.C.A.F. provost corps.

On the night in question, conditions were not bad, Mr. Olson said. The witness said he had instructed his ushers and four commissioners, employed by the Arena, to keep people out of the aisles. Mr. Olson denied the use of obscene language during his conversation with Fire Chief Claryards.

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Cut This Out and Mail to the Boys and Girls Overseas

Postal regulations now forbid sending whole newspapers to troops in England, but clippings of this size may be sent.

DEAR

BRUCE HUTCHISON'S column from Ottawa drawing attention to an obscure passage in Prime Minister King's speech in which he announced that "the Canadian fighting services would be in full action this year" and this spring "engaged in mortal combat with the enemy." Says Bruce: "This should be read against the background of the Casablanca conference, against Mr. Roosevelt's talk of invading Europe. Thus read it cannot be interpreted as meaning anything but that the Canadians are going to fight somewhere this year. That will mean glory and casualties such as we have never known in this war. It is news at once inspiring and solemn, and will touch deeply many Canadian families before the year is out."

... Belles of New York ballet, consisting of K. Tyrrell, J. Watt, Dick Wakeham, Larry Moore, Norman Limer, Norman Lindsay and Glenn Armistead, dressed in frilly skirts and tight bodices, are the hit of the Spinster's Ball at the Empress under the Junior Auxiliary to St. Joseph's Hospital. ... Mrs. A. H. C. Phipps re-elected regent of Camosun Chapter, L.O.D.E. ... Survivors of the 57th Western Scots will reunion in March in Victoria. ... Greater Victoria's three liquor stores did \$2,500,000 of business last year. ... G. A. Berry, T. M. McMartin, T. A. T. Rhodes, W. F. Veitch and E. A. A. Boulden graduated from prairie schools as pilot officers; G. Bishop and H. K. deBeck as observers; B. Dunlop as wireless operator. ... Capt. B. J. Gadsden elected president and J. B. Taylor manager of the V.I. Gliding and Soaring Club. ... Pte. Ward E. Redshaw, U.S. Army, of 813 Island Road, now prisoner of war in Bataan. ... Sam Buckley taken to hospital with head and hip injuries after being knocked from his bicycle by a car driven by J. D. Smith. ... Amos and Andy Chimney Service truck ignited by hot soot, burns. ... George Woodruff, 63, Metchosin resident for 30 years, died. ... About 200 tons of scrap collected in two Sunday morning salvage drives in Oak Bay under Reeve Woodhouse, Frank Turley, T. Watt and A. S. G. Musgrave. ... PO. A. M. Johnson received wings and commission at Dauphin, Man., flying school. ... Fit. Lt. Jimmy Bradley, D.F.C., R.C.A.F., Malta hero with 2,000 hours to his credit, comes to Victoria on instructional duty. ... Ed. M. Whyte re-elected president of B.C. Agricultural Association. No fair this year. ... West Coast Advocate Editor Irving Wilson calls the dimout "the most absurd project ever foisted upon" his community.

SGT. RICHARD A. BASSETT, R.C.A.F., sentenced to three months for having two wives. Wife No. 1 was Helen Postlethwaite, whom he married in Saskatoon in 1939; wife No. 2 was Doreen Mary Molloy, whom he married in a full Catholic ceremony at St. Andrew's Cathedral here Jan. 16. ... Cpl. Herbert Horatio Bryant, another R.C.A.F. man on trial for having two wives, also pleaded guilty, was given three months. ... Because there is not enough water at the big airport, R.C.A.F. is laying a 12-mile main from Elk Lake to carry 1,000,000 gallons a day. Swimming at Elk Lake may be banned as a result. ... Two No. 6 street cars crashed on the single track at Memorial Crescent and Fairfield Road. Three persons injured. ... Ad. McFavish heads the civic committee in charge of celebrating Victoria's centenary in March. ... Dimou in Vancouver is denounced in city council there as "worse than the disease," with accidents increasing. Advisability of continuing it is to be put up to Premier Hart and Maj. Gen. Pearkes. Said Mayor Connell: "First thing we know we will kill more people in accidents in darkness than would be killed in a raid." ... B.C. Teachers Federation delegation interviews Premier Hart and the cabinet asking for better deal for education, including higher salaries and fitting educational opportunities for every child. ... Sqn. Ldr. E. V. Finland, M.L.A., arrives from Calgary to take up duties in Legislature as coalition deputy whip. ... School board is applying to the provincial government for increased educational grant. Cecil M. Parrott has been inducted as new school trustee. ... With a head like a herring and six feet long, eight to 10 inches deep but only a couple of inches thick, a queer fish attracted crowds at Rowe's Fish Market. Provincial Museum experts said it was a King-of-the-salmon. It was caught by John Robillard of East Sooke while trolling. Only six specimens have been previously caught. Indians in older days credited it with leading the run of salmon. ... Victoria hotels are crowded. Labor shortage adds to the problem of keeping rooms available. ... Shipyard workers are protesting to Prime Minister King. Premier Hart and other officials against reported

next morning. ... Mayor McGavin urges Victoria City to buy B.E. Electric's holdings in this area, now that provincial government is taking assistance to municipalities to help them acquire electric services.

MRS. SUSAN HARRISON found unconscious on Admirals Road after a slugging, taken to hospital. Police say they know the culprit as a civilian, not a sailor or soldier, and that he had not robbed or criminally assaulted her. Other information on the crime not disclosed. ... Saanich Police Commissioner Eden issues statement denying printed report that five girls in Saanich recently raped against their will. ... Mrs. Marianne Norris, 83, relict of J. F. Norris, pioneer night editor of the Colonist, and daughter of Henry Lawson, died. She was mother of Maj. Tom Norris now in England and George E. of Vancouver. ... House is sold out for first Victoria Symphony Orchestra concert. ... Sailor Thomas John Ryan remanded in court when charged with assaulting and beating up Mrs. Nancy Smith. ... Royal Arms Hotel on Store Street condemned by sanitary inspector. One old resident on crutches objects to being moved, saying he would prefer going to jail than a nursing home. Three others brought into court for failing to move out. ... Tom Uphill, M.L.A., of Fernie, addressing Kiwanis Club, is introduced by J. B. Clearihue as B.C.'s "One-man party." ... Magistrate Hall, thanking him for anecdotes of 20 years in the Legislature, says: "During all the years Tom Uphill has been in the Legislature, Tom has never made an enemy, but made many friends." ... FO. Hugh C. MacCallum, former managing editor of the Colonist, recently with R.C.A.F. intelligence here, leaves on assignment overseas. Mrs. MacCallum gives up the house at Pat Bay, will nurse on the mainland. ... Sqn. Ldr. E. V. Finland, M.L.A., arrives with Mrs. Finland from R.C.A.F. base at Calgary to attend the Legislature. ... R. W. Mayhew, M.P., at Ottawa gets assurance from postal officials they will abandon sending Victoria local letters to Vancouver for censorship, under an arrangement declared to be "scandalous" as it holds up city delivery letters for a week or 10 days. ... Bruce Hutchison wires from Washington, D.C., that U.S. has called off Alaska Railway plans and any deal for P.G.E. because of lack of steel in Canada. ... Premier Hart in House statement refuses to cut motor license fees but promises \$180,000 a year to boost teachers' salaries, new buildings in Victoria and Vancouver to house government staffs, aid to municipalities wanting to buy out electric services, and \$10,000,000 for roads and bridges. ... President Mrs. Hugh Mackenzie of Native Plants Society, proposes a "wood lots" system for Saanich to assure a perpetual supply of fuel. ... Farm laborers in Peace River now demand \$7 a day and board. ... Glen Braden, M.L.A., tells Legislature ... Victoria's Aid to Russia Fund total goes to \$33,000, with total for all B.C. over \$232,000. Quotas respectively were \$10,000 and \$100,000. ... David Barclay-Ross, marine engineer, whose ship from here was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, arrives home after being hospitalized in South Africa. He is now with his wife at Twin Bridges, Shawnigan Lake. ... Dr. J. A. Pearce, elected president of Philatelic Society, Victoria, C.W.C. graduates from Vermillion include A. G. Bromley, G. S. Cozens, A. A. Devison, N. E. R. Dunsford, M. E. Fairclough, J. E. Leavitt. ... Sir Bernard Pares, leading world authority on Russia, visits Victoria to predict that "Nazi Germany is much closer to cracking than most optimistic people may hope." ... From Gordon Head are graduated 200 more officers, 100 of them being men who have served overseas. Victoria graduates include George Fawcett, J. R. A. Pecknold, J. E. Hambley, T. H. Anstey, G. J. Michaux, W. R. Reid, D. A. Harper, B. Clarke, D. H. Yardley, R. J. Nation, L. W. Anderson. ... Katherine Hope fined \$15 for dimout speeding. ... Demand for scientific books at Victoria Public Library has risen 83 per cent since war; fiction 5 per cent, nonfiction 25 per cent. ... Active army recruits include Mat. J. Magg, Sid Throughton, Neil T. Drewry, Gordon Boyle, Wilfred Cartwright, Williams A. Knight, Nicholas Lennax, Harold A. Hill, Gordon F. J. Paine, Len Twamley, Emmett Ellison, George Renner, Clarence Laws, Sid Galt and Andrew C. Thomas.

NEWLYWEDS are: Jean Isabel Pebernard and Thomas Wormald; Mary Patricia "Pat" Hutchison and Raymond McLaurin Lamont; Elizabeth Joyce Freeman and James Lemuel Brooks; Cora Jane Lillian Starling and Stoker Ronald Cooke, R.C.N.V.R.; N. S. Elaine Winnifred Rowe, R.C.N., and Sub-Lt. E. Winnifred Mary Ellen Hope, and

THE GREMLINS



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Harold LeRoy Crooks, R.C.N.V.R.; Marjorie Phoebe Brown and Philip George Lawrence, R.C.N.V.R.; Georgina Lorraine Dowdall and Gerald J. Bogaard, Mary Frances Cave and James Tanner, Cecilia (Cis) Forbes Webster and LS. Wilfred J. Somerville, R.C.N.; Evelyn Maude Sidwell and Cpl. Robert M. Stephens, Minnie Winkler and Sgt. Albert Henry Ashford, R.A.F.; Margaret Doreen Briggs and PO. George Gordon Bradshaw, R.C.A.F. ... Engaged are Ethel Gillis and Frederic James Ritchie R.C.N.V.R.; Hazel End Leeson and Delur (Bud) Gazeley, Dorcas Muir and Thomas Walker, R.C.N.V.R.; Madeline Ronella Craven

and Raymond L. Bilodeau, R.A.F.; Edith Mary Crocker and Gordon E. Heben.

Until next week, and with the best of luck, (Sign)

Government Wins 2

LONDON (CP Cable)—Conservative candidates retained two seats in the House of Commons for the government, it was announced Friday, as J. D. Campbell defeated two other candidates in County Antrim by-election and Sir David King Murray, solicitor-general of Scotland, edged out a Commonwealth Party opponent in Midlothian and Peebles, Northern.

Disposal of Japanese Cause of Legislative Row

Heated debate over disposal of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia broke out unexpectedly in the Legislature Friday.

Roderick C. MacDonald, coalition, Dewdney, advocated sending all in B.C. of Japanese blood to Japan when the war is over.

He was challenged by Herbert Gargrave, C.C.F., Mackenzie, who said the C.C.F. is seriously worried about minorities in Canada and recalled that one of the first excuses Hitler used in starting his aggressions was to play up the minorities in the Sudetenland.

"Why should British Columbia be expected to take care of this yellow peril after the war?" Mr. MacDonald asked. "From what I understand from reports and other indications, the United States authorities have made up their minds already on how they intend to handle the Japanese situation in their country."

Mr. MacDonald said in one B.C. municipality, Maple Ridge, 90 per cent of the pupils in one school were Japanese.

"What will our boys and girls who are fighting our battles now say when they come home, if we allow this yellow peril to come back to grow and extend?" Mr. MacDonald asked. "They have given us on the Pacific Coast enough worry already. They put in prison, abused and maltreated our people. They maltreated without provocation men, women and children of our allies to the south of us. If anyone thinks that we on the Pacific Coast should welcome them in our fold again, they had better have another thought coming. In my opinion, the only business-like way to handle the problem when the war is over is to request the Dominion government, and see to it, that they do charter the necessary boats to transport them safely across the Pacific, there to be handed over to His Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Japan, and let him worry

about their rehabilitation and re-education."

Mr. Gargrave said Mr. MacDonald and Mrs. Hodges had either, deliberately or otherwise, distorted the words of Grant MacNeil. At no time had Mr. MacNeil or the C.C.F. advocated sending all in B.C. of Japanese blood to Japan.

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Mr. Gargrave said if the C.C.F. is in favor of returning the Japanese to B.C.

Mr. Gargrave said, as far as he knew, the C.C.F. had never discussed the matter—the majority of the Japanese have not yet left B.C.

"We are seeking to avoid such things in Canada," Mr. Gargrave said, mentioning Hitler's treatment of minorities.

He contradicted Mr. MacDonald's statement that U.S. was figuring on sending its Japanese to Japan. He drew to Mr. MacDonald's attention an article in this month's Reader's Digest—"American soldiers with Japanese faces."

Mr. MacDonald doubted Japanese are in the United States army.

"They are, they are," cried several C.C.F. members. When Mr. Gargrave interjected again Mr. Gargrave refused to give way. He also would not listen to J. A. Paton.

"We do know that this problem cannot be solved by suggestions that these people be shipped bolus to Japan," Mr. Gargrave said.

Now Making U-boats

LONDON (CP)—The great U-boat workshops at Kiel have been so heavily damaged by R.A.F. bombings that the Germans have found it necessary to turn the Skoda arms works at Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia, to the manufacture of submarine parts, a Zurich dispatch to Reuters said today.



Save ALL WASTE fats & bones

Canada needs and must have every spoonful of fat drippings, every piece of scrap fat and every bone from every kitchen in Canada.

Fats make glycerine and glycerine makes high explosives. Bones produce fat. Also glue for war industry.

Don't throw away a single drop of used fat—bacon grease, meat drippings, frying fats—every kind you use. They are urgently needed to win this war. Strain all drippings through an ordinary strainer into a clean wide-mouthed can. Save your scrap fat (cooked or uncooked) and all types of bones—cooked, uncooked or dry.

When you have collected a pound or more of fat dripping, take it to your meat dealer who will pay you the established price for the dripping and the scrap fat. Or you can dispose of them through any Municipal or Salvage Committee collection system in effect in your community.

Be a munition maker right in your own kitchen. For instance, there is enough explosive power hidden in ten pounds of fat to fire 49 anti-aircraft shells. So—every day, this easy way, keep working for Victory for the duration of the war.

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Golden Bantam Corn, 18¢; Canned Peas, 12¢; Strawberry Jam, 4-lb. tin, 65¢; Pickle, tall tin, 18¢; Canned Salmon, 1-lb. tin, 25¢; ½-lb. tins, 2 for 25¢
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Auxiliary Ship Work To Keep Shops Busy

Victoria machine shops need not worry about having sufficient work for some time to come, R. W. Mayhew, M.P., stated in a letter received this week by Ald. B. J. Gadsden, chairman of the city's business and trades development committee.

Ald. Gadsden has been conferring with representatives of local shops in an effort to overcome a reported bottleneck in the molding department. As the result of his committee's deliberations, efforts were made to secure a definite program which would keep molders engaged and avoid loss of skilled personnel through temporary lay-offs.

"I am quite sure that they (the machine shops) need not worry about not having sufficient work to do as long as they are working on auxiliary equipment for the boats which we are building," said Mr. Mayhew's letter.

The building of boats is still of first importance. The program will not be diminished, but will be increased, so far as my information goes."

The letter added Victoria interests were making representations to federal authorities to secure opportunity to tender on small boats. Officials were due in Victoria and on the Island shortly to see what further distribution could be made of boat-building orders, he said.

Oak Bay Liberals To Hear of North

Gen. Braden, M.L.A., Peace River, will tell of the Alaska Highway and other developments in northern British Columbia when he appears as the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Oak Bay Liberal Association Monday at 8 at Victoria Liberal Headquarters, Government and Broughton Streets.

President John V. Johnson will preside. Officers for the coming year will be elected.

A.R.P. Activities

District 10—A district practice in poison gas accidents will be held on Monday, alert at 19.30 hours, alarm at 20.00 hours. Detailed instructions have been issued to senior wardens and all wardens are requested to attend, reporting to their posts.

Oak Bay—Slides and descriptive talk on first aid will be given at Dalhousie Post, 2596 Dalhousie Street, at 8 Wednesday. The meeting will be open to all wardens, stretcher bearers and transportation personnel of Oak Bay. A refresher class for the nursing service will be held at 8 Monday at the Municipal Hall. First aid

class will be held at 7.30 Thursday at the Municipal Hall.

DISTRICT NO. 8 JAMES BAY

E. J. Savannah will address the wardens, Tuesday, on "Chemical Warfare," at 8. On Wednesday, the first aid class will meet at the Red Cross Hall for roller bandage instruction.

Death of Woman Not Foul Play

City detectives, investigating circumstances of the death of Mrs. Martha Edith Lawrence, 48-year-old wife of a Yarrow's workman, who Friday was found unconscious in a pool of blood on the basement floor of her home at 138 Robertson Street, reports they found no evidence of foul play. Mrs. Lawrence died at Royal Jubilee Hospital today.

According to police reports, Mrs. Lawrence was discovered by Mrs. A. A. Waterworth who lives on the same premises.

Police found Mrs. Lawrence lying near a pile of firewood. One block had blood on a corner. Mrs. Lawrence had suffered hemorrhage through a gash in the back of her head.

She was taken to hospital by police patrol and attended by Dr. J. W. Lennox.

Born in Victoria, Mrs. Lawrence had lived here all her life. Besides her husband she leaves two daughters, Mrs. F. Bennett, Mayne Island, and Mrs. K. Tahouney, Sooke; her mother, Mrs. M. Inglis, and one sister, Mrs. Weller, both of Mayne Island, and four grandchildren.

The body is resting at Sands Mortuary. Funeral arrangements are pending.

Editor and Professors To Discuss Publicity

VANCOUVER—"National Vehicles of Opinion" bringing in the future of the press, radio and movies, will be discussed on a special CBC Discussion Club program at 2 p.m. Sunday from Vancouver over the network. Featured will be Prof. R. C. McKenzie of the Extension Department, University of B.C.; Elmore Philpott, noted western Canadian editor and commentator, and Dr. J. M. Ewing, U.B.C. professor. The program is part of a series on "The Canada We'd Like to See."

The Victoria and Island Branch of the Canadian Authors Association will hold a reception at the home of the president, Alex H. Sutherland, 2800 Dewdney Ave., Wednesday afternoon at 3. There will be a musical program and brief talks by group governors.

Next meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada will be held in the board room, Pemberton Building, instead of Victoria College. G. Browne-Cave, M.A., chief analyst, B.C. Department of Mines, will give an address on "Spectro-chemical Analysis of Ores and Minerals." The meeting will be held Feb. 17.

Club Luncheons

Dr. Harry V. Warren, engineer and Rhodes scholar from the University of British Columbia, will address a joint luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club and the Victoria Chamber of Commerce at the Empress Hotel Tuesday noon. Dr. Warren's topic will be "Power in Postwar British Columbia."

"Marketing Lumber Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" will be the topic of an address to be delivered by Fred A. E. Manning, president of the Manning Lumber Mills Ltd. at the Gyro Club luncheon Monday noon.

Rotarians Thursday will be at their wives at a Valentine's party to be directed by Al Smith. A musical program has been planned.

View will present a concert in March including an operetta, "The March of the Mill," and a play which the dramatic club will produce at the drama festival.

Mt. View ping-pong players met Mt. Douglas High's team Thursday afternoon.

The Junior Red Cross of Mt.

TOWN TOPICS

G. M. Paterson, B.A., will speak on aircraft identification at a meeting of district wardens of A.R.P. District 2 (Burnside) Monday at 8. The meeting will be open to the public.

Ration coupons valid today are for tea or coffee and sugar Nos. 1 to 12 and for butter No. 5 to 8. Butter ration coupons expire Feb. 28.

Slow signs on Government at Superior and Michigan will be recommended to the council by the public works committee, Ald. Ed. Williams; chairman, said following a meeting today.

Nineteen permits for construction of a total value of \$22,119 were issued by the city building inspector's department this week. Included among them were permits for one single-family dwelling, one duplex and a major plant alteration.

Pleading guilty of wilfully breaking a window at 507 Cormorant Street, Bernard Roberge and Albert J. Martin were each fined \$10 in city police court today. They were ordered to pay the cost of the window. Seven motorists were fined \$2.50 each for infractions of parking regulations.

Hopes the club would be able to complete primary gliders as well as advanced soaring planes in time to take advantage of good summer weather were expressed at a meeting of the V.I. Gliding and Soaring Club directors Friday night. By-laws and regulations were drafted for a report to a general meeting of members next Thursday evening.

"The Old New Order" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. G. J. Spencer Monday evening at 8.15 under the auspices of the University Extension Association. These lectures are being transferred to the Central Junior High School owing to dimout regulations. Prof. Spencer is in the department of zoology at the University of British Columbia. Biology and zoology students are invited.

"Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was with us at the hospital," he recalled today, "but we knew him as Dr. Doyle. He played fullback on the same football team as I did."

Mr. Grant's interest in all sports is still evident. He said

gardening was one of his favorite hobbies, and now that he would have more spare time, his wife and he were planning on doing a little fishing.

Mr. Grant has made many friends in and around Victoria, and counts members of the Burns Club among the best of them. He was president of the club from 1937-38.

"Spencer's is called the 'Friendly Store,'" he said, "and I have always found it so. It is nice to retire and know you have so many friends. If I ever get lonely for my work, I'll just come and hang my hat up again, and have another look around."

W. H. Wightman, superintendent, is making a presentation this afternoon, on behalf of the firm of David Spencer Ltd., the manager and staff. The appreciation of the store for his long record of service will take the form of a beautifully engraved tray and a "sleepy hollow" easy chair.

Craigflower pupils in Grades 4 and 6 toured Thunderbird Park and the Provincial Museum Tuesday in connection with their study of Indian life.

At their Valentine party, the pupils of Grade 3, Tillicum School, learned lessons about good eating habits, manners and food in a practical way. Activities in connection with the party included the making of place cards and hats, setting table and arranging flowers.

Girls of Mt. View are giving time free to the "March to Berlin" victory drive. Forty-five girls have donned "Miss Canada" uniforms and are selling war saving stamps in Victoria food stores.

A Valentine's dance was held in the school auditorium Friday night. The junior council directed games in the library for the nondancers. Refreshments were served and music was provided by records.

The Mt. View Dramatic Club will compete in the Victoria Drama Festival to be held at Victoria High School some time in April. The club has done exceedingly fine work this year and big things are expected of them.

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TIDES

Time High Tide Low Tide High Tide Low Tide Feb. 13. 11 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m.

14 8:45 8:40 7:50 10:27 8:45 8:45 7:45 10:25

15 8:38 8:22 7:00 11:00 8:40 8:10 7:20 2:50

17 4:58 8:3 7:42 7:11 11:53 8:45 8:56 2:45

18 4:58 8:3 7:42 7:11 11:53 8:45 8:56 2:45

19 4:28 8:0 6:48 7:13 11:18 8:42 9:01 2:45

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64 Houses Wanted

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR SMALL Apartment by March 1; evenings, 4709-17.

RELIABLE TENANTS WOULD LIKE TO rent a site or seven-room house, any time within next two months. Give address and full particulars. Box 1861. Times 1861-1-37.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE: Three or four-room cottage or bungalow, with bath, water, light; within easy reach of Victoria, Duncan, Ladysmith or Nanaimo; close to bus route. Box 1861. Times 1861-1-37.

Real Estate

Houses Wanted

TO BUY HOUSE IN JAMES BAY OR Beacon Hill area. Age no detriment. Box 1861. Times 1861-1-37.

73 Houses For Sale

OAK BAY, NEAR UPLANDS AND WILLOWS. School-Yard-Room Bungalow: Living room, kitchen, dining room, bathroom, spacious kitchen, pantry, glassed-in veranda; full basement, stone foundation, stone fireplace, stone walls in basement. Large lot. (Two if desired.) This sweet little home possesses one of the best gardens in Oak Bay, and beggars description. Apples, plums, pears, grapes, trees and grapes add to its attraction. For quick sale — \$2450.

EDWARD SPENCER & CO.

Phone 85724 85725 Night 85223

76 Property Wanted

CLIENT WANTS 3 TO 15 ACRES LEVEL land under cultivation, with domestic buildings, garage, etc., near transportation and school, and with water view. Will pay cash from \$15,000 to \$75,000. Also wants 10 acres with modern house on seafront or very close with access, and will pay up to \$10,000. Please let us hear from you. The Royal Trust Co., Real Estate Department, 1203 Government St., Victoria, B.C. 47374-37.

79 Business Opportunities

AUTO WRECKING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Oldest established auto wrecking house in British Columbia. Apply Arthur Hart, Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 237 View St., Victoria. 87521. ti

ROOMING HOUSE

A REAL MONEY-MAKER. Comfortable dwelling with bathroom on each floor, full basement, furnace and double garage. Income of \$800 per month shows a return of better than 25%. Quite a lot of furniture included. Total price, \$2900.

Gillespie, Hart & Co. Ltd.

521 FORT ST. PHONE G 1131

A GOOD BUY IN A GOOD DISTRICT IN

A GOOD-BUILT BUNGALOW

FIVE ROOMS AND BATHROOM—located in Victoria, close to High and Public Schools, street car and bus. Complete with basement, furnace, garage, fireplace. Light floors, special built-in features and fixtures. Blinds, insulation, electric fixtures, etc. Clear title. Low taxes. A 1% commission. Price, on terms, \$3500. One-half cash—balance arranged.

Immediate Possession.

L. M. ROSEVEAR & CO. LTD.

110 UNION BLDG., 512 View St. G 6811

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Closes off, off Shillibeck, cozy 4-room bungalow and sunroom; concrete foundation. Large living room, fireplace, 2 1/2 size bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and bathroom. Garage, good henhouse for 50 birds. About half an acre of good land, few fruit trees, etc. Garage and other furniture can be bought for around \$150. Terms granted, say \$600 cash and balance \$200 a month, including interest. Low taxes. IMMEDIATE Possession. Price — \$2200.

GORGES WATERFRONT

Craigflower Road, 2 acres, trees, firewood for year. City water and light. Easy terms. Bargain at — \$925.

THE B.C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY LTD.

822 Government St. G 4115-6

Randall's

NORTH QUADRA

Seven rooms—containing four bedrooms, living room, dining room and modern kitchen with plenty of cupboard room. Full cement basement with piped furnace. Owner promises early possession. This may be purchased with \$1,650 cash. Full price, \$3650.

JAMES BAY

Five-room stucco bungalow. Full cement basement, piped furnace. Owner promises possession within 30 days. This place is in excellent condition. Full price, \$3050.

GLANICH AVENUE

Modern three-room house with an extra two-room cottage and half an acre of land. Saanich taxes. Now vacant. Buyer may obtain prompt possession. Terms arranged. Full price, \$1800.

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Plan to Transfer Plane, Tank Men To Shipbuilding

TORONTO (CP)—Desmond A. Clarke, director-general of shipbuilding, said here Friday a plan to make as many men as could be spared from the production of planes, tanks and other war weapons and put them to work building ships was under consideration by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell.

Mr. Clarke said the plan was to take as many men from war industries as the various plants could possibly spare. He estimated the number of men required as "in the thousands."

"And we need them right now, not for cargo ships but for fighting escort vessels," he said. "We must lick the submarine. There is no use building more cargo ships to have them sunk."

The shipbuilding chief said he was urging on selective service officials and government ministers concerned, a plan for complete draft exemption of at least a year to cover all men now engaged in shipbuilding.

"I have also urged the labor minister to take steps that would stop shipyard workers from enlisting," he said. "We have lost many men in that way, and we want them where they can do a much better job."

He said the need for men was so great that not only skilled men but those completely foreign to the shipbuilding trade would be hired.

OTTAWA (CP)—Labor Minister Mitchell said he had no specific comment on a statement made by Desmond A. Clarke, director-general of shipbuilding, in a Toronto address that the minister was considering a plan to transfer some workers from other war industries to shipbuilding.

"The distribution of workers in vital war industries is constantly being reviewed," was Mr. Mitchell's only comment.

Dominion of Canada Bonds

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5% October 1943	102 1/4	103 1/2
4 1/2% October 1944	104 1/2	105 1/2
4% December 1945	102 1/2	106 1/2
4% February 1946	107	108
3 1/2% March 1946	102 1/2	103 1/2
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3 1/2% October 1946	108 1/2	103 1/2
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United Church of Canada

METROPOLITAN

Services tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. A. E. Whitehouse, B.D. "Familiar Paths and Untrodden Highways" will be the morning subject. Anthem: "The Lord is Loving Unto Every Man." Miss Ruth Bawtinheimer will sing "My Faith It Is An Oaken Staff."

In the evening Dr. Whitehouse will speak on "Our Unfulfilled Dreams." Anthem, "Saviour, Again to Thy Dear Name," Miss Grace Adams taking solo part. Miss Grace Hamp will sing "Lead, Kindly Light."

At the close of the evening service a fellowship hour for men and women of the services and young people.

CENTENNIAL

Tomorrow at 11 Rev. John Turner will take for his subject "Looking Through a Glass." Anthem: "If I Go Not Away," with solo parts by H. S. Bentham and J. Beveridge.

At 7.30, the service will be conducted by Rev. Percy Wills, assisted by soldiers. Anthem, "Love Divine," with solo part by Mrs. G. S. Eden. Douglas Park will sing "I Heard a Forest Praying." Sunday school at 9.45.

FAIRFIELD

What men see when they are wide-awake will be Rev. Dr. W. J. Sippell's theme at the morning service tomorrow. His sermon topic will be "Visions in the Day Time"; in the evening he will speak on "Things That Are Yours."

Morning anthem, "Lord of All Power," soloist, Mrs. Arthur Dowell; evening anthem, "Comes at Times a Stillness," soloist, Miss Estelle Clark.

BELMONT

The sermon subject at the morning service tomorrow will be "Christ's Priority Rating." In the evening Rev. H. W. Kerley will begin a series of sermons on the subject of Prophecy. The evening's sermon will be "Is Prophecy Being Fulfilled Today?"

The anthems by the choir will be "I'll Praise My Maker" and "Remember Me, O Lord." Sunday school at 9.45.

JAMES BAY

The service at 3 will be taken by Rev. J. C. Jackson, who will preach on "Man's Thirst for God." The soloist will be Miss Louise Noble. Anthem by the choir. Sunday school at 11.

VICTORIA WEST

At the service at 11 tomorrow morning the choir will sing "Incline Thine Ear," in which Mrs. H. Youson will sing the incidental solo. Rev. J. C. Jackson will speak on "Man's Thirst for God."

ST. AIDAN'S, MT. TOLMIE

Tomorrow, Rev. Dr. W. G. Wilson, formerly minister of First United Church, will preach in the morning and Rev. S. L. McCracken in the evening.

WILKINSON ROAD

Sunday school will meet with adult Bible classes at 10 tomorrow. Worship follows at 11.15, when Rev. W. Allan will minister. Anthem, "Peace I Leave With You."

GARDEN CITY

Sunday school meets tomorrow at 2.15. Worship will follow at 3.30, when Rev. W. Allan will preach. Anthem, "Come and Let Us Return."



ANGLICAN SERVICES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Sunday After the Epiphany
HOLY COMMUNION—8 a.m.
and 9.30 a.m.

MATINS—11 o'clock
Preacher, the Dean

EVENSONG—7.30 o'clock
Preacher, the Rector

ST. JOHN'S
Quads, Near Pandora
REV. GEORGE BIDDLE, Rector
8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—MATINS—11 o'clock
12.30 p.m.—EVENSONG—7.30 o'clock
12.30 p.m.—The Rector

12.30 p



Guerrillas—Russia's second army brings out hidden arms, launches behind-the-lines attack upon invading Nazis.

By MADELINE BLITZSTEIN

IN TODAY'S HIGHLY mechanized warfare, it is only natural to think of battles being won and lost in terms of tanks, planes, ships and big guns. But when the big machines of destruction roll onto the battlefields, they have already been preceded by a small and courageous army of experts in the destruction of important enemy targets—the snipers.

These groups of well-trained sharpshooters are made up of men—and sometimes women—of exceptional skill, steady nerves, and physical endurance. Russia, in particular, depends a great deal on both her army and civilian snipers to lay the groundwork of offensive action. The stories of their skill and courage read almost like fiction.

Senior Lieut. Vladimir Pchelintsev is 23 years of age, the son of a Red Army man, winner of the highest award in Russia, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and what's more, he has 154 dead Germans to his individual credit.

While still a boy, Pchelintsev took many prizes for rifle-shooting; when he found himself in uniform on the Leningrad front last year, he went to his commander and said: "I am a good shot and I want to kill our enemies. Make me a sniper."

The commander gave him a rifle with a telescope sight, a Simonov sniper rifle with an extremely long range. Pchelintsev's first shot, went wide of the mark but Pchelintsev's day had just begun. By evening, he had chalked up four dead Hitlerites, and he called it a dull day in the light of what his future accomplishments in sniping turned out to be. Since that first trial, Pchelintsev has become a teacher of the art of sniping and he is now considered an expert in the qualifications which every successful sniper must have: training, cool-headedness, skill, grit and physical endurance.

FAMED GIRL SNIPER

Even more famous than this former student of the Mining Institute of Leningrad is a young woman sniper of Russia, Lieut. Lyudmila Pavlichenko, who was also a student before the Nazis invaded Russia in June, 1941. But Lyudmila had much more difficulty getting herself accepted in the army, for even in Soviet Russia, women are not ordinarily a part of the regular armed forces.

Lyudmila, however, was never one to take no for an answer. At school she was known as a tomboy whom the teacher found it difficult to control, preferring running, jumping,

discus-throwing and rowing to her books. At the Kiev factory where she went to work in 1932, she took an active part in the Athletic Society, becoming interested in target-shooting, and in 1938 being graduated from the Snipers' School.

At the outbreak of the war, Lyudmila was in a sanatorium, but June 22 found her volunteering for the army. At first, she was refused because she was a woman. However, she showed her prowess in sniping at the Rumanians with so much skill that she was made a senior lieutenant in the Red Army and later decorated with the coveted Order of Lenin. She chalked up a record of 309 Nazis, men and officers, and topped that off by training 80 other snipers whose record has already passed 2000 Nazis.

EVERY TARGET IMPORTANT

Just what is this art of sniping for which the Red Army bestows such high honors? How valuable is it to armies today in a highly mechanized warfare?

Here's what Lieut. Col. M. Kriventsov, of the Red Army, has to say on the subject:

"The principal task of the sniper is the destruction of the most important targets he can find, and by that I mean: enemy officers, observers, scouts, liaison officers, enemy snipers, crews manning enemy guns, anti-tank riflemen, trench mortars and machine guns, anti-tank riflemen, and motorcycle skirmishers. Their job is to blind enemy armored-car and tank drivers by firing at their visors and bringing down low-flying and diving enemy aircraft."

"As a rule, snipers get their assignments in offensive action from their platoon or company commanders; they work in twos or threes, going into the front and flanks under cover of the company but before the rifle sections open fire. When the platoon fire begins, snipers try to destroy the enemy machine-guns and trench-mortar crews, also spotting and destroying targets that might be dangerous to the advance of their army and firing on the enemy's main line of resistance."

You see, the Germans are just as adept at sniping as the Russians and it is therefore a game which requires almost limitless skill. Pchelintsev tells the tale of an endurance contest between a Russian and a German sniper.

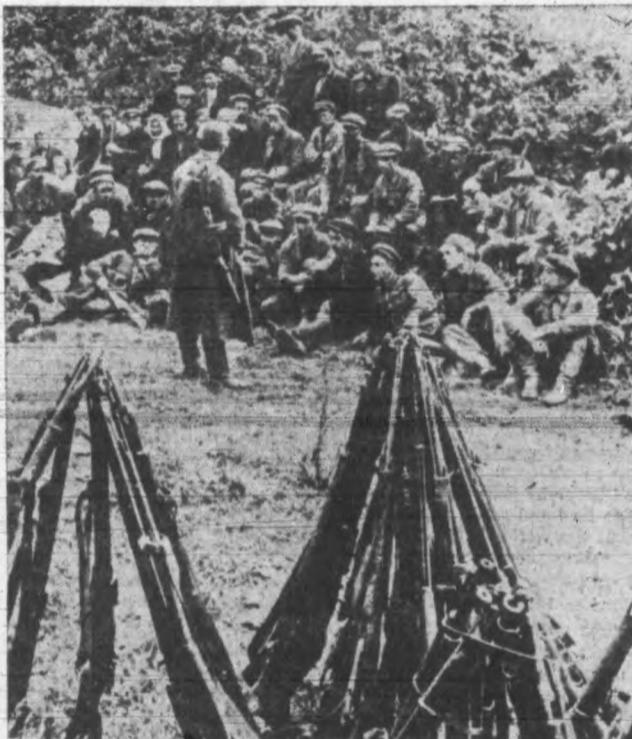
"The antagonists sighted each other simultaneously," explained Pchelintsev. "The German immediately dropped behind a stone and the Russian lowered himself into a shallow hole. They lay like this for four interminable hours, without one shifting their positions. The slightest move-

Experts of Death

"I Want to Kill," is the motto of Russia's snipers, trained marksmen who take heavy toll of Hitler's invaders. They are men and women, soldiers and guerrillas—dedicated to a single purpose—to kill!



No Flags—Slyly, grim ambassadors of death disappear into the underbrush, to strike swiftly whenever needed. Soviet military leaders had planned guerrilla warfare before the war began.



Rendezvous—The civilian army gets final instructions before an attack. Every member has sworn that he will kill or be killed.



Soviet's Best—Russian consul greets ace snipers, Lieut. Lyudmila Pavlichenko and Lieut. Vladimir Pchelintsev upon arrival in U.S.



Sudden Death—The sniper, motionless in a tree, waits for his victims. His first shot must kill.



Out in Front—The sniper leads the way, hunts out and kills all enemy sharpshooters. Snipers may work alone or in groups.

I swear cruel, merciless, and unrelenting vengeance on the enemy. . . . If I betray, I must be killed at the hands of my comrades."

Guerrillas did not originate with the Russians of course. The American Indians used ambush warfare for years and down through history they've been called a variety of titles, all the way from brigand, Freischütz, partisan, irregular, komitaj, franc-tireur, freebooter, bushwhacker, and moss-trooper, to condottiere.

The word itself came from the Spanish word of war, guerrilla; it's really the diminutive for war, meaning miniature war-maker. In Russia, the hunters and trappers and forest guards make excellent bands of guerrillas and often are led by a sort of Robin Hood like Chapayev and Schors of 1918 Civil War fame.

In the summer of 1941, the guerrillas had few or very poor weapons, but since then, they have shown and proven their worth so clearly that they have received arms. At first, they had old shotguns which the peasants gave them, rusty muskets, sabers made of scythe blades, even pitchforks. They've become so renowned now, however, that the Nazis are offering a reward of \$2000 for the leaders of certain Russian guerrilla detachments, and \$1000 for a member of the band.

ment of either would have brought a bullet from the other. Finally, the German moved behind the stone, exposing himself for a second, long enough for the Russian bullet to find him.

"Sometimes it is necessary to stay motionless for hours in a pouring rain, water running down one's face, under one's clothes and into one's boots. Sometimes in winter in a heavy frost one must be in the snow all day without eating. The only way to get warm a little is to wriggle one's fingers and toes.

"But movement is death and so one waits for the enemy to move first. Snipers must learn to shoot under the most awkward conditions, lying behind tree stumps, sitting in the branches of trees, standing in a pit, stretched out on the open ground or doubled up for concealment. I once picked off an enemy corrector at artillery fire while I was lying in a swamp, my gun resting against a dry hummock, the rest of my body in the water. I shot at the enemy while I was practically swimming."

GUERRILLAS HEROES

One great difference between German and Russian sniping is that Russian snipers are by no means confined to the soldiers of the Red Army. By now, as everyone knows and as the Russian government acknowledges, no small part of Russia's heroic resistance is due to the heroism of its men and women guerrillas, the partisans behind the lines, in occupied territories. These citizens harry and plague the enemy by all means at their disposal and among their ranks are many of the most skillful snipers of the Soviet Union.

It was the very wise Chinese adviser of the armies of that great nation which has been fighting against the Japanese invaders for more than five years, Mao Tse Tung by name, who gave his guerrilla fighters these universally applicable principles: "Be as innumerable as gnats which by biting a giant both front and rear ultimately exhaust him. Make yourselves as undetectable as a group of cruel and hateful devils; and as you grow and attain gigantic proportions you will find that your victim is not only exhausted but is practically perishing."

And in the Soviet Union the guerrillas take this oath: "For our gutted towns and villages, for the death of our children, for the tortures, violence and indignities suffered by our people

Also, until recently, it was generally thought that a sniper must be more or less a lone wolf, going either all alone or in twos or threes. However, a new method has been introduced, called "volley sniping," in which a group of six snipers under the command of Sergeant Nazarov laid an ambush, hiding in a trench.

In the morning, a group of about 20 Germans were seen coming along the path, walking in two groups, with a small space between them. The snipers opened fire on the first group, consisting of six Germans, and killed them all, not one shot going to waste. The second group of Germans took to their heels, but two more volleys were fired, bringing down nine of them.

Thus 15 out of 20 Germans were destroyed.

While snipers are hunters, they are also fair game for enemy snipers. Every step which a sniper takes is under observation of enemy snipers, which are called spotters. Snipers try to mark their firing positions and keep them under machine gun and artillery fire. That is why each sniper has several firing positions and an expert sniper shoots only when he is sure of his aim because every unnecessary shot gives away his position.

Russians, men, women and even young boys and girls, have been and are studying sniping.



Cheers—Hero's welcome for a returning guerrilla. Few of them come back. When they do, the village turns out to greet them.

How M.T.B. Heroes of Philippines Fought Against Impossible Odds

"They Were Expendable," by W. L. White, 209 pages. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.

THIS IS THE first great story of America at war from the men who fought the opening chapter. In it are all the thrills of unexpected adventure, the heartbreak of defeat and the gnawing fear that their country had let them down.

This is the story of Lieutenant John D. Bulkeley and his men of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3 at Manila Bay. Bulkeley was the navy's first hero of this war, as Colin Kelly was the army's.

Bulkeley, commander of the flotilla of six tiny "mosquito" boats, went into action when the first Japs roared over the Philippines. Mr. White interviewed Bulkeley and the youthful commanders of three of those boats—Lieutenant Robert B. Kelley, Ensign Anthony B. Akers and Ensign George E. Cox, Jr., at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., where they are now stationed to teach others to harass the enemy with their "skewers." This is their story of defeat and victory against impossible odds.

They were "expendable."

SAVED TIME FOR OTHERS

That simply means that they, with the men of Bataan and Corregidor, were to engage the enemy in delaying actions, saving precious moments for others to escape. When their ammunition, torpedoes and gasoline were exhausted—they had their choice of taking to the hills and foxholes with other remnants of the army and navy, or surrendering to the Japs. Most of the men in that squadron went one of those ways.

After they managed to get General MacArthur and his key men out of Manila and down to Mindanao to catch planes for Australia, the general realized the value of these men in warfare and promised that he would try to get Bulkeley and his key men out to teach others how to sink cruisers, aircraft carriers, tankers, transports and even invasion barges such as those which fell prey to these "heroes in their cockleshells."

Here are recorded the nightmares of Corregidor, Cavite and Bataan. Here, too, is the record of the almost childlike faith of the Filipinos that their Americans would drive the invader back into the sea.

"They never lost faith," says Akers.

One of their most daring exploits—"a job we did for the army," says Bulkeley—was to get a Jap cruiser which was shelling out 155 mm. gun emplacements on Bataan. Two boats were decided upon to make the attack: the 31 boat, then under command of Lieutenant DeLong, and Kelley's 34

"When DeLong didn't show up for the attack," Bulkeley says, "there was nothing to do but go alone."

They cut their speed; everything around them had quieted down. Creeping along, they spotted the cruiser not 500 yards away. They had just readied two torpedoes when a searchlight came on.

"We answered, all right—with two torpedoes!... One hit with a hell of a thud—we heard it over our shoulders. Looking back, we saw the red fire rising, and presently two more explosions, which might have been her magazines.

"Ahead, all over Subic Bay, hell was breaking loose, so we had to give her everything we had to get through that fire."

And that's just one adventure, just one attack perpetrated by these "rough riders" of the Philippines.

EVACUATING MACARTHUR

Bulkeley and his officers had planned a plan of escape to China when they were down to just enough gas for the try. But things didn't work out that way for them.

They were ordered to take out General MacArthur, Admiral Rockwell and other key men; to proceed to the lower islands where the planes were coming in from Australia to evacuate these important militarists.

None now were the chances of escape to China. It looked to Bulkeley and his officers as if they'd finish it up in foxholes in the hills.

The admiral was on Kelley's boat during the rough trip in the 70-foot boats. Once he asked Kelley for a check bearing, and when the young officer stuck up a couple of fingers to take a bearing from an island, asked sharply, "Don't you have a periscope?"

"No, sir," answered Kelley. "I'm-m-m, I suppose the flagship has better means?"

"No, sir."

"How in hell do you navigate?"

"By guess and by God, sir," said Kelley.

"My God," snapped the admiral. "I hope we get there."

On Bulkeley's boat were the general, Mrs. MacArthur and "Corporal" MacArthur. All the boats were loaded to the waterlines with seasick and puzzled generals. At the first morning's rendezvous (they traveled at night), Bulkeley tells this of MacArthur:

"Presently, the general came on deck; he was a fine figure in his camel's hair coat and gold hat, frowning a little as he squinted in the sunshine."

After the first night's ride, MacArthur wasn't sure but that he preferred to continue the trip

He is attested by Akers' account of finding two generals and a colonel sprawled on the deck in a forward compartment. When he offered them bunks, they moaned, "Son, just leave me be. I haven't got the strength to move."

As they pulled up to the dock in Mindanao, MacArthur was awakened.

"He flipped his gold cap on his head, looked around with jaw set, and said, 'Bulkeley, I'm giving every officer and man here the Silver Star for gallantry.'

"You've taken me out of the jaws of death, and I won't forget it."

"If possible, when I get to Melbourne, I'll get you and your key men out."

That the ride was a wild one

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"If possible, when I get to Melbourne, I'll get you and your key men out."

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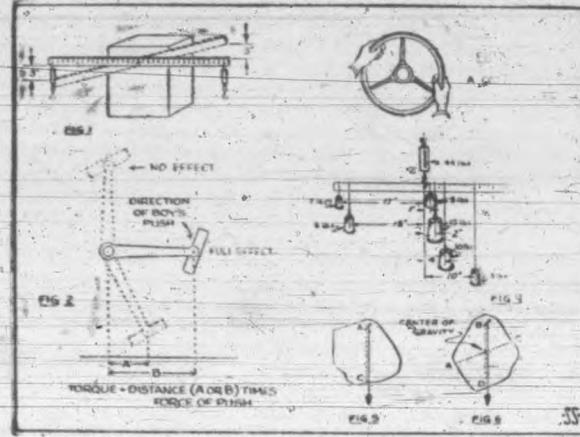
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Training for Youth and War Workers

Machines

Written to conform with Pre-enlistment Training Outlines of the Armed Services

X—Turning Force Moves Industry



By JOSEPH H. KRAUS

MUCH OF THE energy used in keeping the wheels of industry turning is literally, as well as figuratively, a turning force. Mechanics must therefore know how to measure the turning effect of a force. This is known technically as torque, which is the Latin word for twist.

The first thing to know is the lesson learned by the small boy when he first tries to pedal up hill on a bicycle. When the pedal is at the top or at the bottom of its circular pathway, he can push down on it with his whole weight but he can't turn it at all. It is only when the pedal arm is horizontal that he gets the full effect of his push.

The rule is that the torque is equal to the force times the distance from the fulcrum, or axle, to the line which indicates the direction of the force (see Fig. 2). When the pedal on the boy's bike is at the bottom or top of its stroke, the force of the boy's push is straight down and the line of its direction passes right through the axle—the distance is zero. The torque is also zero. But when the pedal arm is horizontal, the direction of the push is straight down, the line of direction is the full length of the pedal arm distant from the fulcrum. That distance multiplied by the full weight of the boy's push would be the torque.

MECHANIC'S TORQUE
Mechanics use another term for torque, moment of force. This term, which seems so meaningless, first came into use when a scholar, in translating from the writings of Archimedes, gave this peculiar term to a Greek word which meant "the weight of which turns the balance."

If you put a weight on one end of a balance scale, which is a lever with arms of equal length, it will push that end down, that is, it will cause it to rotate around the fulcrum. If you put an equal weight at the other end, however, that will prevent the rotation. Then the lever is in equilibrium: it is at rest.

Now try this experiment: Cut a strip of cardboard and fasten it loosely to the wall with a pin or thumbtack in such a way that you can spin it around. Now put a paper clip on one end. The card strip will spin until the weighted end is at the bottom. Now put another clip of equal weight at the other end, being careful to get it at an equal distance from the center. What happens? Unless you pushed the strip a little as you fastened the clip on, probably it remained in the same position.

BALANCED
But if you return it to horizontal, it will stay there. It is in equilibrium.

Now add another clip at some point between the end and the fulcrum and watch what happens. That arm of the lever will drop.

Add another clip on the other arm of the lever. What happens now? It depends on whether it is closer or farther from the fulcrum than is the last clip you added. The lever will come to rest, or be in equilibrium, in the horizontal position only if the clips on one arm provide the same torque (moments of force) as the clips on the other arm.

Since the moment of force is always equal to the weight times the distance from the fulcrum, you can use clips of different size and still balance the lever provided you put the lighter clips farther from the fulcrum.

If you know the weight of one of the clips, you can "weigh" the load if it is 90%.

X—Modern Condensers Improved

By DR. MORTON MOTT-SMITH

MODERN CONDENSERS are built in much more compact and convenient forms than the Leyden jar, and some of them have a far higher capacity than could be obtained with such jars. The Leyden jar itself is now little used outside the classroom. But other forms are used in almost every field of electricity.

A common form is the plate condenser. This consists merely of two metal plates with insulating material between them. This material may be air or other gas, a solid or a liquid. Fig. 1 shows such a condenser (Experiment 1).

The insulating sheet must always be larger than the metal plates so as to leave a margin all around them. This is to prevent discharge by sparking over the edges of the sheet. In damp weather, a film of moisture often forms on the margin and greatly aids such discharge or causes an annoying slow leakage. To reduce this, the margins are often painted with shellac or some other substance that repels water.

The capacity of a condenser can be increased by increasing the size of the plates. But a Leyden jar as big as a barrel or a plate condenser a yard square or more, would be decidedly inconvenient. There is a better way of doing the same thing. If you connect the outer coatings of two Leyden jars together, and connect also the inner coatings, as shown in Fig. 2, you will get a single condenser of twice the capacity of one jar, equivalent to a jar of twice the size. In this way you can connect any number of jars together and get a powerful battery of Leyden jars.

CONNECTING PLATES
The same thing can be even more readily done with plate condensers. Fig. 3 shows two such condensers. The two upper plates are connected to what is to be one terminal of the double condenser; the two lower plates are connected to the other terminal.

If an additional sheet of insulating material is put between these two condensers, they can be brought together into a compact pile as in Fig. 4. The two plates that are to receive say the positive charge are conveniently run over one end of the insulators

and bent together to form one terminal of the condenser. The other two plates can be run over the other end of the insulators and in the same way form the other terminal.

Any number of plates can be thus stacked up to form a condenser of large surface and therefore of large capacity. The plates must be connected alternately to one and the other terminal of the condenser as in Fig. 5.

TIN FOIL USED

The plates of such a condenser may be of tin foil and the insulators of paraffin wax paper. A condenser of this sort will pack a great deal of capacity into a very small space, but because of the thinness of the insulation, cannot be highly charged, that is, given charges which produce long sparks. But in radio, telephone and other work where intense charges do not occur, tin foil condensers are much used. Some of the condensers in a radio receiving set are no more than an inch

square. Another way to get a large capacity into a small space is to paste two long strips of tin foil to two somewhat longer and wider strips of wax paper. They are then laid one on top of the other with the paper always between each two strips of foil, and rolled up as in Fig. 6.

All these condensers are fixed condensers. It is obvious in Fig. 5 that if one set of plates could slide in and out the area of the plates opposite each other could be changed. This would change

Snow Crystals



NEXT TIME it snows, carry a hand lens when you go outdoors, and examine the beautiful six-sided crystals that fall on your overcoat sleeve. You can tell the relative heights at which they were formed by their patterns. Those from greatest altitudes, where it is coldest, have plain, straight-sided outlines. Those from lower, moister clouds are more intricate and lacy. Intermediate patterns indicate formation at in-between heights.

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How to Put That Unused Spare Room to Work

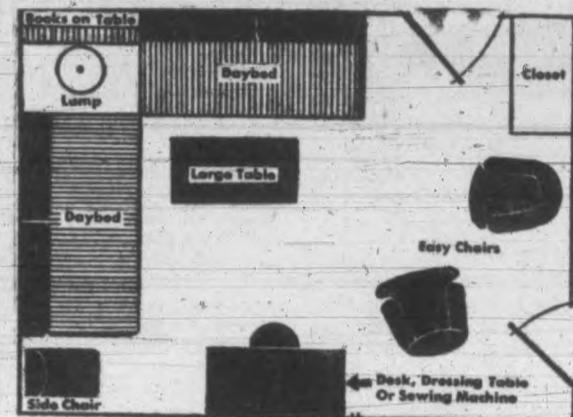
By ANN HATFIELD

YOU MAY be harboring a criminal in your house. Ridiculous? Maybe. Maybe not. But waste is an arch criminal today when war compels us to make the most of everything we have.

Are you wasting space in your house? How about that second floor? If your house is organized (or unorganized) like most, your first floor will be overworked, because most daily living activities go on there; and your second floor will have a "stepchild" room that is used either as a catch-all for storage or as a "spare" room, which is seldom occupied.

These are days when, because of transportation difficulties, the guest often comes for one extended visit, instead of several weekends during the year. Also, due to housing shortages, many families are doubling up. So every householder should consider making every bit of space in the house pay its way in service.

With ingenuity, little trouble and expense, you can send this "criminal" to reform school, making it a useful member of society by transforming it into a guest room (for a paying guest, perhaps), a sewing room for the



This floor plan shows how to transform your house's "step-child" room into a room with many daily uses.

family seamstress, a cozy upstairs sitting room where mother can relax when there is too much noise downstairs, an "isolation ward," in case of sickness in the house, a one-room apartment for the soldier, son's new war bride or an "office" for whoever does the household accounts. Once started, you can probably think up other uses, according to your own needs.

To make this cluttered up "step-child" room into a bedroom, a daybed is fine, as is a studio couch, because it is low and comfortable to sit on. A lucky householder who boasts of two can make a very attractive unit by fitting them into a corner, with a corner table between them.

Another bedroom necessity is a chest of drawers. In almost every

room there is at least one homely old bureau or chiffonier, which can be made presentable by cutting off the legs, changing the gimpick hardware on the drawers to simple wooden knobs and removing the mirror.

Paint literally "covers a multitude of sins" with these pieces. If the bureau's general lines aren't too good, let them discreetly fade into the general background by painting the bureau the color of the walls.

A dressing table is a great convenience, but it must have two uses. In the unpainted furniture of most stores, you will find a piece which will serve as both a desk and dressing table.

Two pedestals of drawers give plenty of space for cosmetics, toilet articles, pencils, ink and the family account books. The flat top of this dressing table desk lifts up. The underside of the flap has a makeup mirror, and the space below can be used for powder and lipsticks. A simple stool, of the right height, serves both as dressing table bench and "desk" chair.

If your revamped spare room must also serve as a sewing room, you can turn the sewing machine into a dressing table by having the local carpenter, or

family handyman, cut a top for you slightly larger all around than the top of the machine. Cover the top and sides of this gimpick hardware on the drawers to simple wooden knobs and removing the mirror.

Then hang from the edges a skirt long enough to reach the floor. The skirt must be slit at the side of the front, and may be Shirred or pleated, according to the nature of the material.

Then set the skirted board on the machine and you have achieved something like a big tea cozy which completely camouflages the machine.

Most of the drawer space will, of course, be filled with sewing materials, but one of the lower ones can be used for cosmetics. Hang a mirror on the wall above the sewing machine—dressing table.

When the "step-child" room is not converted into a bedroom, the necessary furniture, aside from the desk, might consist of a large table, the right height for serving refreshments, bridge playing or laying out the sewing.

Ample seating capacity can be had from two comfortable easy chairs, one straight chair, the dressing table stool and the daybed.

DOROTHY Guide Children DIX SAYS: Don't Spy on Them

THE QUESTION of how close a supervision a mother should keep over her daughters is one with which every woman with girls has to wrestle, and it is one with which most of them seem totally inadequate to deal. They run to extremes in the matter and generally are either too lax, or too strict. They either lock their Mamies and Sadies up in a dungeon cell, so to speak, or else turn them loose to roam the world at their own sweet wills.

With the mothers who, after a losing struggle with their adolescent daughters, throw up their hands and quit without even attempting to exercise any authority over them, we are all too familiar. We see these girls about us doing exactly as they please, defying every law of God and man, flouting every canon of good taste and propriety, drinking too much, staying out too late, running with the wrong crowd, committing follies that they will spend their whole lives paying for.

MOTHER IS GIRL'S GUIDE

And when we read about the child marriages, their divorces and the scandals they get themselves into, and often of their tragic deaths in some drunken brawl or automobile accident, we blame their mothers. We ask why didn't their mothers take better care of them? Why didn't their mothers watch over them and protect them? Why did their mothers let them run wild, with no one to guide them or hold a steady hand upon them?

Mother exercises this tyranny over her daughters in the complacent belief that she is keeping them unspotted from the world. Maybe she is, but she is also keeping them out of all contact with their generation, and she is foredooming them to spinsterhood.

GIRLS MUST LEARN TO MANAGE MALES

Girls who are never allowed to associate with boys when they are growing up never learn the technique of handling men. They are always too eager, or too standoffish. They never learn how to acquire the come-hither look in their eyes or any of the little pretty coquettish that pique a man's interest. And they never learn to judge men, or to know whether one means what he says, or is just making pleasant conversation.

But the mothers who are too weak or too fond to ever control their daughters, and who let them hurtle down to destruction unchecked, are not the only ones who have a baleful influence on their girls' lives. Just as often it is the good mother, the mother who, as she says, devotes her life to her children, who never takes her eyes off her girls or lets them make a move that she doesn't direct, who wrecks their happiness.

OPPOSITE EXTREME IN MOTHERING CHILD

She is the mother who has been so frightened by the horrible stories she has read of the awful goings-on of the young set that she is afraid to let her little ewe lamb stray out of the door lest they do.

How You Lose at Contract

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

TODAY'S HAND is taken from an eastern tournament. When the declarer won the opening lead with the queen of spades, he saw he would have to find the king of clubs doubleton in East's hand to make the contract easy. However, when West failed on the second club, declarer won with the ace. Next followed three heart tricks. West discarded down to four spades and two diamonds. The king of spades threw West in, but he could cash only four spades tricks, then had to lead up to declarer's ace-queen of diamonds.

♦ A 10 8 6	N	♦ J 3
3	W	♦ 10 8 2
♦ 7 6 2	E	♦ K 6 5 4
♦ K 6 5 4	S	♦ K 8 3 2
7		

Duplicate—E. and W. vul.
South West North East
2 N. T. Pass 3 N. T. Pass
Opening—A 6. 18

soned flour and saute in hot fat in the bottom of a heavy kettle or Dutch oven. Place a rack under the meat, add chopped vegetables, parsley, whole onion, salt, pepper and 1 cup boiling water. Caramelize the sugar until almost black, add 2 tablespoons of boiling water to dissolve caramel and add to the meat. Cover and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., until tender, about 3 hours.

Savoury Dressing for Heart

Two cups soft stale bread crumbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dressing; flour, seasoned with salt and pepper; 3 tablespoons fat or dripping; 2 medium onions, chopped; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery; 1 medium carrot, diced; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced turnip; 2-3 sprigs parsley; 1 whole small onion, stuck with 3 cloves; salt and pepper.

1 cup boiling water (add more in small amounts if necessary during cooking); 1 teaspoon granulated sugar.

Wash heart thoroughly in warm water. Cut away arteries and veins and dry well inside.

Stuff with savoury dressing and sew or skewer. Dredge with sea

simmer 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, or until meats are tender, removing splices at the end of the first hour. Season with salt and pepper. Place in a casserole and cover with rich biscuit dough or pastry, in which slits have been cut to allow the steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees F., for about 20 minutes, or until crust is cooked. Serves six to eight.

SCRAP STEEL SALVAGE

Like "mother" in vinegar, scrap steel in open-hearth furnaces activates and stimulates the process, gets refining action of the whole batch going in the right direction. Help to scrap the Axis with scrap. Without salvaged metals Canadian war industries would be unable to sustain the vast increasing production of war equipment of all kinds to back up the Dominion's armed forces and the United Nations' forces in this global war.

Hays Bans Hat



Liver and Kidney Proved Rich Source of Vitamin A

THE ANCIENTS knew a thing

or two! Of course, 3,500 years ago no one had ever heard of vitamins, but at that time the ancient Egyptians were eating liver and other animal organs to strengthen their eyesight.

It is known today that liver and kidney are among the richest food sources of Vitamin A which has come to be known as the "black-out" vitamin. These organs are also particularly valuable as sources of iron and B vitamins, so it's no wonder that Canada's Official Food Rules say that liver, heart or kidney should be served once a week.

These are thrifty meats, too, that fit into every budget, for their price is low and there are no wasteful bones to increase the cost. There is considerable difference in price between pork and calves liver and between lamb and beef kidney, but the extra money buys not one bit of extra food value.

The home economists in Canada's kitchens have been testing many meat recipes lately. Among those using heart, liver or kidney, there were votes to be especially good.

Liver Loaf

Cover sliced liver with boiling water and let stand for a few minutes. Wipe dry, remove any fibrous parts and put through a meat chopper. To each cup of chopped liver add 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grated raw carrot, 1 tablespoon minced onion and parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper. Mix well and pack in a greased loaf tin. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., until tender, about 3 hours.

Savoury Dressing for Heart

Two cups soft stale bread

crumbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper; 3 tablespoons fat or dripping; 2 medium onions, chopped; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced

celery; 1 medium carrot, diced; $\frac{1}{2}$

cup diced turnip; 2-3 sprigs

parsley; 1 whole small onion, stuck

with 3 cloves; salt and pepper.

1 cup boiling water (add more in

small amounts if necessary during

cooking); 1 teaspoon granulated sugar.

Wash heart thoroughly in

warm water. Cut away arteries

and veins and dry well inside.

Stuff with savoury dressing and

sew or skewer. Dredge with sea

soned flour and saute in hot fat

in the bottom of a heavy kettle

or Dutch oven. Place a rack un-

der the meat, add chopped vege-

tables, parsley, whole onion, salt,

pepper and 1 cup boiling water.

Caramelize the sugar until al-

most black, add 2 tablespoons of

boiling water to dissolve carmel-

lize and add to the meat. Cover and

bake in a moderate oven, 350 de-

grees F., until tender, about 3

hours.

Simmer 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, or until

meats are tender, removing splices

at the end of the first hour. Season with salt and pepper. Place in a casserole and cover with rich

biscuit dough or pastry, in which

slits have been cut to allow the

steam to escape. Bake in a hot

oven, 450 degrees F., for about

20 minutes, or until crust is

cooked. Serves six to eight.

Steak and Kidney Pie

Ope and a half pounds chuck

meat, 1 lb. beef kidney, cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch

pieces; 1 medium onion, chopped;

2 tablespoons fat; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour

4 cups hot water; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon

mixed pickling spices; 4 whole

cloves; 2 teaspoons salt; $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-

spoon pepper.

Brown onion in fat. Dredge

meats with flour. Remove onion

from pan and brown meats well.

Place meats and onions in sauc-

er pan, add 2 cups water to the pan

in which meats were browned

and stir well. Add this gravy to

meats and onions. Add spices

mixed in a piece of cheesecloth and

2 cups water. Cover closely and

Why Chlorination Purifies Water

By SYLVIA GOULD

ONE OF MY earliest memories is of myself standing on tiptoes . . . hanging on to my mother's skirt, as she lifted the lid of the preserving kettle to see if the water had reached the boiling point. I knew nothing about bacteria . . . or chemical or physical properties of water then . . . but I did know that all water used in the preparation of our family meals must be boiled for a certain length of time.

I remember getting my father to pour the water back and forth, back and forth, from one container to another, till it frothed with new "air," he told me it once more regained. After this aeration . . . the water lost the "flat" taste which naturally succeeds the sterilization of water as in bringing it to the boiling point, some of the oxygen escapes into the air.

HEALTH INSURANCE

This "health insurance" operation took place in our household, and every household in that area, every spring of the year . . . for typhoid came with the going of the snow . . . and it struck dread and fear into everyone's heart.

As a result of the yearly death toll from typhoid eventually a purification system, using chlorine, was installed at the town's water supply . . . and many parents' fears were forever stilled.

Today, there are few areas in Canada and the United States that this boiling procedure would ever be necessary for 85 per cent of the water supplied through the public water supply systems in both countries is chlorinated water.

WATER BORNE BACTERIA

Most people believe that the summer is the time when organisms are more apt to be present in water. However, health authorities believe that bacteria live as long or longer in cold water, therefore the diseases which are caused by harmful water-borne bacteria may occur in winter as well as in summer.

Water, it must be recalled, forms only a mechanical vehicle for these organisms to travel in; harmful bacteria will exist in water at temperatures ranging from below freezing point to a little below the boiling point.

USE DURING GREAT WAR

This brings us within six years of the First Great War . . . and ask any old soldier what he recalls of water "over there." The use of chlorine at that time was only six years old and much was yet to be learned of the manner in which to best employ it.

The chlorinous taste of water that the soldiers of the Great War experienced was due to the new practice of the use of chlorine as the hygiene section of the army at that time had not yet discovered that the harmful bacteria in water could be killed with a little less chlorine than at that time it was their custom to use.

The use of chlorine in water is like the sweetening of sugar in tea. A teaspoonful of sugar dissolves in a cup of tea, two spoonfuls leave a deposit of sugar on the bottom of the cup. This sugar cannot be reclaimed . . . and is certainly of no use.

In using chlorine during the Great War the health authorities had not learned the exact amount of chlorine required to kill harmful bacteria present in a given amount of water. To be on the safe side the hygiene department of the army used more chlorine than was necessary as they did know that if the chlorine could be tasted all the bacteria content was killed. This "taste" was not at all harmful, and in the long run was far better than that the soldier should continue to be exposed to water that was contaminated.

ARMY HYGIENE SECTION

Today the army does not play around with any half-good-enough preventive measures in order to keep water for the use of the troops up to a very high standard.

The hygiene section of the army is responsible for the quantity and the quality of the water supply of the troops and they make recommendations that may seem necessary to protect the health of the troops when ever existing standards of the water being used does not come up to army standard requirements.

If the water is found to contain the B. coli organism chlorination equipment in some manner maintains the bacteriological quality of water.

Yet, there are, despite the advances made since even Pasteur, laymen who preach that "things in their 'natural' state are best suited to man's well-being."

Once contamination reaches water it is no longer fit for human consumption unless it is treated and the harmful bacteria removed. This is the job that health authorities have discovered chlorine can do.

INDICATION OF HARMFUL BACTERIA

In examining water health authorities seek to ascertain if an organism known as *Bacillus coli* is present in the water which is to be used for public supply purposes.

Bacillus coli, or "B. coli" is the normal inhabitant of the intestinal tract of humans and animals and when found indicates the water has been contaminated by either humans or animals.

Bacillus coli is not a potentially dangerous bacteria to humans unless present in large quantities; the bacteria which sometimes accompany the *B. coli* organisms are the harmful ones health authorities seek to eradicate from water.

As developed over the past 40 years the use of chlorine has lessened the danger and occurrence of epidemics of these water borne diseases.

Water will "purify" itself under some circumstances. Contaminated water will become quite free of harmful bacteria if it runs through certain filters which may be either natural or constructed for this purpose.

In 1861 the use of calcium hypochlorite was discovered to have a deodorizing power on polluted waters. It was another 20 years before it was recognized that chlorine could be used by direct treatment as an efficient destroyer of harmful bacteria present in the water used for human consumption.

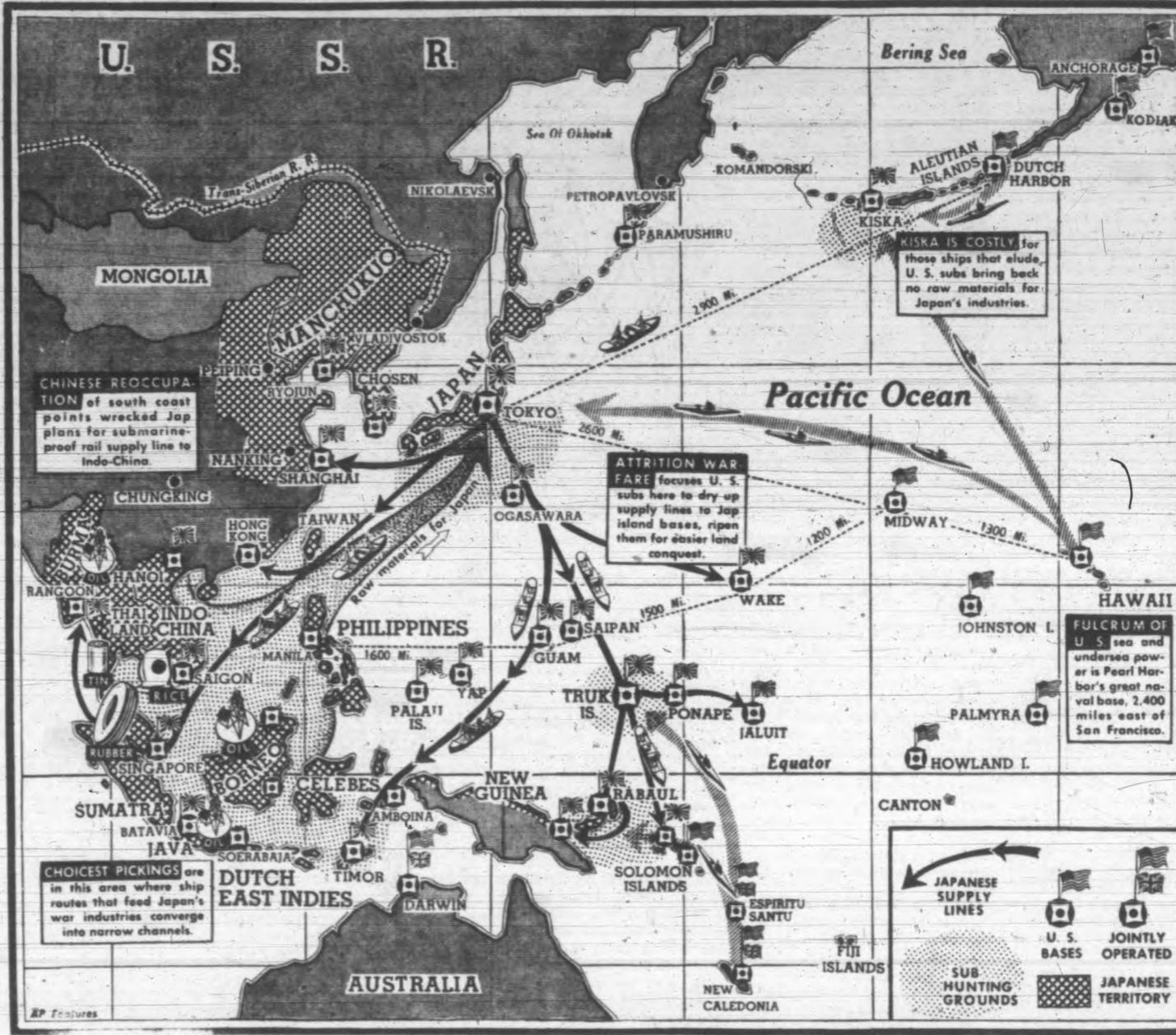
Twenty-seven years later in 1908 the same bleaching powder was used in the treatment of water in England. Villages and farms in England often get their water supply from a stream which also is the dumping ground for all sewage. Chlorine was used to kill disease spreading bacteria in these streams.

THE WAYS BETWEEN THE FIGHTING FRONTS AND THE FOOD-MATERIALS PORTS

Few details of U.S. submarine warfare on the Japs, other than the total destruction inflicted, ever become known. There are chance bits of information, like the exploits of Lt.-Comdr. Thomas Burton Klakring, who took his sub close enough to a Jap port to watch horse races ashore while putting eight convoyed merchantmen. But in the main, the "silent service" keeps mum.

JAPAN HAS A DOUBLE shipping problem in the broad western Pacific. Her military forces on the scattered front ports must be supplied from the Japanese industrial arsenal. The home front, in turn, must receive critical raw materials and foodstuffs from the southwest Pacific to survive.

How U. S. Subs Whittle Japan Down To Size



WHILE ALLIED SHIPPING losses to U-boats in the Atlantic make the headlines, the U.S. navy's "silent service" is in turn inflicting severe shipping losses on the Axis in the Pacific.

Few details of U.S. submarine warfare on the Japs, other than the total destruction inflicted, ever become known. There are chance bits of information, like the exploits of Lt.-Comdr. Thomas Burton Klakring, who took his sub close enough to a Jap port to watch horse races ashore while putting eight convoyed merchantmen. But in the main, the "silent service" keeps mum.

THE WAYS BETWEEN THE FIGHTING FRONTS AND THE FOOD-MATERIALS PORTS

The standard used in North America for the bacteriological quality of water is based on the number of *B. coli* present per c.c. of water.

The presence of *B. coli* is an indication that organisms associated with certain diseases may be present. Among the diseases that have been spread by contaminated water are typhoid, dysentery, and any of the intestinal diseases.

The presence of a very small quantity of chlorine will destroy all or any of these bacteria.

WESTERN WATER GOOD

Here at the Coast we are blessed with a water that from a physical and chemical standpoint is superior to both the prairie and eastern Canadian waters. Most of the western waters used come from the rugged mountains where their hard rock foundations make for waters that are softer and contain less chemical impurities than those found in other parts of Canada.

One eastern city of Canada has a water that comes from a source with relatively poor physical and chemical properties.

One of its objectionable chemical features is the presence of phenol.

It also has a high content of *B. coli* organisms. But, before this contaminated water ever runs into a tumbler in that city it is practically turned inside out in order to make it a safe water for the use of the public.

It is interesting to know what happens to create this transformation. First, the water enters the treatment plant where a coagulant causes the tiny particles of foreign matter to gather



leaves the chlorinators has a strong taste of chloro-phenol. The water works authorities in this city, wishing to make the water compatible to all tastes, goes even further in the treatment of the water, and by adding another chemical the phenol taste is completely neutralized. The water is now free of harmful bacteria and has no objectionable taste.

The higher the bacteriological

treatment is started the less it needs to undergo to be ready for human consumption.

VICTORIA WATER

The water supply of Victoria has excellent physical and chemical qualities. Its source is Sooke Lake, and though it is forbidden to contaminate this surface water, contamination might be easily executed. Humans or animals might contaminate the water in the watershed before it enters Sooke Lake.

Vancouver's water is procured from three sources of supply: Lynn Creek, Seymour Creek, and Coquitlam Lake. All of these sources are supposed to be free of human contamination. Physically and chemically Vancouver water is one of the best in the world, but over a period of several years' tests carried out by the public health authorities the bacteriological quality is found to be below the recognized standard.

About two years ago on Vancouver Island four cases of water-borne typhoid occurred. Of ten present on three adjacent farms four contracted the disease. The water used in all these farms was taken from the creek which had been used as a source of drinking water for over forty years.

The water for all three farms was taken from a stream which ran down from a mill. But the water had become innocently contaminated by a typhoid carrier who had taken up residence on the watershed of the stream.

Contamination had resulted in the contracting of the disease by four out of the ten people on the farms who used that water lower down the stream. But think what a catastrophe would have resulted had that stream been the source of water supply for a city of people!

In 1940 Kelowna installed . . . say that again."

municipal plant for chlorination of its water and thereby became the first city in British Columbia to possess such a system. Today several other towns in B.C. chlorinate their water supply.

It usually takes in the neighborhood of four or five pounds of chlorine to treat a million gallons of water. The cost of chlorine is about 15 cents a pound. Therefore, the cost of chlorination is about 60 cents per million gallons of water.

In a city the size of Victoria about eight million gallons of water are used each day. This makes a rough estimate of the year's cost for chlorine alone to be at about \$2,500. Initial costs of installations of machinery, personnel to maintain chlorination, and up-keep would be additional yearly expenditures involved.

In many small out-lying districts water is still boiled by the inhabitants to assure that no disease-spreading bacteria remain. In the case of large municipalities, if a sudden epidemic of a water-borne disease were to occur, fatalities would be exceedingly large before the health authorities could get control of the situation.

Chlorination before the epidemic strikes is the logical thing; it is the material aid that is needed for the welfare of the general public and the scientific protection developed and extensively used by all health authorities the world over.

As a child I recall my mother saying as she boiled those kettles of water for our use, "It's certainly worth it even if it does take up so much time."

Weighing her work against the speed and certainty of modern chlorination methods and the welfare of a community . . . I venture that my mother "could



By E. L. F.

Shallots are on the market. We've seen them in several downtown stores, so, we suggest you have a look around and pick up some right away. Last year, the demand more than exceeded the supply and many late comers were left without their shallots. The same condition may easily occur again. There is never more than a limited supply of these little bulbs on hand as they are matured mainly for the cultivation of early green onions.

ONIONS

For the amateur who is just starting out on a gardening career we might explain that shallots are small dry onions of the multiplier variety. They are very hardy and can be planted in open ground any time now. A single bulb usually divides into several parts, each part in turn producing a number of medium sized green onions of very mild flavor. They will be ready for use long before onion seeds have come to eatable size.

Delving through "Grandmother's Cook Book" the other day, we came across a note about shallots that may be of interest to you. Dried shallots give a much finer flavor to home made soups and stews than any other dried onion. So, if you do plant a few too many, let them mature, dry them properly and save them for next winter's meals.

"Don't forget to mention onion sets," the seasoned gardener up the street reminded us. "Lots of folks like them better than shallots for early green onions. They've got more bite to 'em—not so mild a flavor. Not so many onions to a set, either, so they are bigger."

"Plant 'em in February or early March but not if there are any hard frosts around. Onion sets are not as hardy as shallots," he warned.

WORK THOROUGHLY

The same care and preparation is needed for growing shallots and onion sets as for the main onion crop. Well worked soil, rich in plant-food or well fertilized, is essential. Work thoroughly by digging and raking. Set the bulbs in rows about 14 inches apart and three inches in the rows. Give them a shallow planting and cover with only a thin layer of soil.

You make the choice, neighbor, shallots or onion sets. Let us urge you again, however, to buy your supplies early and get them in the ground. It's only in this way that you will have early green onions. U-m-m-m! We can taste them now!

Did you plant your garden with vetch, rye or some other green crop at the end of the growing season last fall? It was suggested in this column that many seasoned gardeners did just this in order to enrich the soil with active plant food and supply it with an abundance of humus. If you followed their example, then it is just about time to start digging the green manure crop under. You see, the turning of green crops tends to create an acid condition in the soil so it is advisable to do it early and then scatter a good application of lime or powdered limestone over the whole surface. In this way your soil will be sweet and rich when it comes time to plant your main vegetable crop.

Cold Storage Meat

Cold storage holdings of Canadian and imported meat, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, totaled 78,916,652 pounds at Feb. 1, compared with 122,618,250 pounds at the same date last year.

Holdings of Canadian pork were highest, with a total stock of 56,184,848 pounds compared with 55,650,225 at Jan. 1 and 75,686,627 at Feb. 1, 1942.

Beef stocks totaled 16,620,603 pounds against 26,711,694 and 31,275,934 while mutton and lamb holdings amounted to 3,136,345 pounds against 4,907,435 and 6,824,921. Veal amounted to 1,193,192 pounds against 2,164,805 and 4,368,212.

Lard in storage was reported by the bureau at 2,012,309 pounds against 2,851,109 and 6,827,961.

Shipments of Canadian wheat for the relief of the starving population of Greece continue to go forward every month, but, apart from Portugal, Spain and

are not large in volume, the out-

lets for wheat are very restricted.

With a little patience the investi-

Frogs Herald the Approach of Spring

By G. CLIFFORD CARL

Director, Provincial Museum

We may not notice the pussy willows bursting through their coats which have protected them through the winter weather; we may be oblivious to the first green of the bird-cherry bush growing along the roadway and the new leaves of the crocus above ground in our own garden, but if we live on the outskirts of the city we are reminded that spring is on the way by the frog chorus which starts up in the marshes and ponds at this time of year.

You who spend most of your life in the artificial world of the city may never hear this spring song and hence may not know what it sounds like, but those of you who live removed from the rush of traffic or who have been brought up in the country must know this frog chorus of which I speak, and I venture to say you have listened to it with pleasure. It is true that if the frog pond happens to be below your bedroom window, you may not be so enthusiastic about the serenade, but when the gathering places are some little distance away, the chorus has a musical quality with a charm all of its own.

APPEAL

What is there about the sound of croaking frogs that appeals so much to the listener? Certainly it is not the noise itself, for although it may not be unmusical, it is monotonous in its persistency. I believe that the appeal lies in the fact that the song heralds the arrival of spring, that the listener realizes that winter is over and the warm, mild weather of the growing period will soon be on us again. This is the appeal of the frogs' song, the awakening of Nature after the winter's sleep.

Let us divest this phenomenon of part of its glamor and see what lies underneath. What is this animal that makes so much noise? How does he do it, and why?

In the first place this singer of spring songs is more correctly a tree-frog or tree-toad, for as its name implies, it spends most of its life in trees and shrubs. In this respect it differs from the tree-frog which lives near or in water all year round, and, of course, never climbs trees. To fit the tree-frog for an arboreal existence Nature has provided it with a set of "climbing irons" in the form of adhesive pads, one on the end of each toe. These pads are sucker-like in action and enable the creature to cling to almost any surface without falling. The efficiency of these toe-pads is easily demonstrated by placing a tree-frog on a sheet of glass. There he will cling with apparently no effort even when turned upside down.

Another adaptation is found in the hind legs which are very long, enabling the tree-frog to leap considerable distances in climbing trees and in hunting insects. The long legs are also powerful in swimming, driving the animal through the water in quick darts. Still another specialized organ is the tongue, which is sticky and can be thrust out with great speed, enabling the tree-frog to catch insects, which form its main item of food.

Valuable Hotbed Just Outside Basement Window

If you have a basement window with southern exposure, it is possible to build a practical hotbed which is more easily watched, aired and watered than the standard type.

In front of the window make a shallow excavation, about a foot deep. The size must be figured so that a frame set in this excavation can be covered by window or hotbed sash. As in the case of other hot-beds, a glass substitute may be used on the sash, if desired.

Build a frame to fit in the excavation. The sides must slant sharply from a point above the window, almost to the ground. Fit the sash on this frame, using hinges at the top so the sash may easily be raised for ventilation.

Earth may be banked around the frame to keep out the cold; and the sides should be as tight as possible to keep out the wind.

The frame may have to be caulked where it joins the foundation to prevent drafts, otherwise it is built like the garden type, using a standard or odd size sash as you choose.

The main things to watch are temperature and drafts. Ventilation is necessary on warm days, and for very short periods on cooler days. Sow seed thinly and water bed moderately when



AGILITY

The tree-frog is about an inch and three-quarters long, but in its small size it is much sought after by many animals of preying habits such as snakes, many kinds of birds, mink, weasel and raccoon. Except for its agility in leaping, this frog has no active means of defense from its enemies. However, it is often saved from destruction by the fact that it is a most inconspicuous object when at rest in a tree. Not only does it remain motionless, appearing like a bump on the limb, but it also displays a color pattern which causes it to "melt" into the background.

It may be interesting to look into the matter of color a little more closely. We find, for example, that, like the famous chameleon, a tree-frog has the ability of changing color to a remarkable degree, and in addition no two individuals are exactly alike in pattern or color. The result is that tree-frogs may be found in all colors, including light brown, chocolate, dark brown, brick-red, blue-green, slate-green and yellow-green and any one may change from one color to a related color in a very few minutes. It must be pointed out, however, that the colors do not necessarily match the background at all times, but in general they are not conspicuously different and the frog is most difficult to see as long as it sits still.

You can see from this brief account why the average person knows little about the tree-frog's everyday existence—the creature spends its time in trees and is only occasionally seen and then usually by accident.

The situation is different, however, for a short time during the spring months, because this is the breeding time and the tree-frogs leave their arboreal life and congregate in large numbers in

ponds and swamps for the purpose of spawning. It is during this period that we become conscious of the presence of these elf-like creatures, because now they raise their voices in a loud chorus that may carry for several miles under favorable conditions. And we can rightly refer to each singer as a "he" for it is the male that makes all the noise. The female, alas, is practically voiceless if not completely dumb!

HOW?

But how can such a small creature make such a loud noise, you may rightly ask? The answer may be found only by examining a tree-frog at close range, which few people care to do, even if they have the chance. The small boy who collects pollywogs in a tin can is more able to give information on this point than a grown-up who has ceased to wonder at the marvels of Nature. The youngster has probably wondered how a frog has such a loud voice, too, and if he has been successful in seeing one in the act of croaking he will be able to tell you it is by means of a large sac beneath the throat of the singer. This is essentially true, but it is not the whole story; it is necessary to probe a little deeper to discover all the details.

The more serious student will find on investigation that the croaking mechanism is a series of more or less complicated structures consisting of the lungs, the vocal chords and the resonating sac beneath the throat. Simply stated, it may be said that air is forced back and forth between the lungs and throat cavity and each time it passes over the vocal cords a croaking noise is produced. The intensity of the sound is increased many times by the inflated resonating sac beneath the throat, which acts as an amplifier or sounding board. Since the nostrils are tightly closed during the act of croaking a frog can sing under water, an accomplishment of doubtful value.

It is not easy to get within seeing distance of the singer, for although you may think that he is too busy croaking to notice your approach or that there is enough noise to cover up the sound of your own footsteps, a tree-frog has exceedingly keen hearing and eyesight and breaks off his song at the first sign of an intruder. As a rule, the inquisitive person will get within 50 or 75 feet of the pond without the singers becoming aware of his approach, but after that point the nearest tree-frogs will suddenly stop croaking and the alarm will quickly spread over the whole pond until all are silent. The sudden stillness after so much noise has a dramatic quality, particularly when the person causing the interruption knows that there are perhaps half-a-hundred singers sitting silently within a stone's throw, each one alert to possible danger. If the intruder remains still and quiet, a minute or two will slowly drag by and finally one singer, reassured by the silence, will give a long drawn-out croak. Instantly another frog in another part of the pond will answer, followed by several others and in a very few moments the chorus will be going full blast again. The observer may now creep up a little closer and possibly the singers will once more stop and start up again.

Most of the annual flowers will benefit from an early start here if you do not plan to put them in the cold frame, otherwise use the hot-bed only for the tender or slow ones.

The main things to watch are temperature and drafts. Ventilation is necessary on warm days, and for very short periods on cooler days. Sow seed thinly and water bed moderately when

Victoria Daily Times, Saturday, February 13, 1943

Garden Notes

By Victoria Horticultural Society

PARSNIPS

Figure out the maximum consumption of each of the vegetables you prefer for fresh use, for storage and for canning. For instance two parsnips a week from December to April might be required by a small family. Thus 45 parsnips will be sufficient. At 7 inches apart they will occupy a row 27 feet long. Consider spring cabbage. Two a week might be enough when they are small. When they are larger, one cabbage might do two meals weekly. If the cabbage season lasts eight weeks, 12 heads would be sufficient. Spaced 18 inches apart, they occupy 18 feet.

ABOVE WATER

The favorite position taken up by a singer is along the edge of the pond where the water is shallow. Here he sits with the upper half of his body showing above water, the vocal sac projecting over the surface like a large bubble. At each croak, ripples spread out over the surface of the water from around his body, betraying his presence to the observer if he has not already been located by sound alone.

IF THE FROG BECOMES ALARMED

If the tree-frog becomes alarmed while you are watching him he will quickly deflate his vocal sac and duck beneath the water by drawing his body down and backwards to take refuge beneath an overhanging clump of grass or other shelter. Poking into the hiding place with a stick will usually cause the frog to dart from cover, swim rapidly under water to the bottom of the pond to bury himself in the trash accumulated there. If the tree-frog is not alarmed by your presence, however, he will continue to sing and you will be able to learn a little about how he does it.

IN WATCHING A FROG CROAK

In watching a frog croak, one is impressed with the tremendous effort which seems to be necessary to make the sound; the sides bulge and collapse with each note, alternating with the rhythmic swelling of the vocal sac; the popping eyes further emphasize the impression of great strain. At each croak we feel that the creature is about to burst, yet he goes on and on with hardly a pause between one call and the next. Nor does he stop to rest after half a dozen notes. On the contrary he continues apparently without interruption practically all night. At the height of the mating season the singer may also be heard during most of the day as well. It is sufficient to mature a dozen plants at each sowing so that actually one needs only three or four portions of rows 8 or 9 feet long in odd corners as a "fill-in." Plant half as much again if you wish, to care for unforeseen pests and misadventures. You still will use much less space than the average person sows. The early supply of lettuce—preferably leaf lettuce and also spinach and radishes can be sown, not as a main crop; but preceding such late plants as beans, tomatoes, celery, corn, etc., or interplanted between late maturing crops such as parsnips.

RADISHES

Radishes are often sown with carrots. Having calculated the space for each type of vegetable, arrange them in three groups, (1) cabbage tribe, (2) potatoes and root crops (3) all the rest.

These plots should be rotated in a different position in the garden each year. Plot (3) should be well prepared, trenched and well fertilized. Plot (1) for the cabbage tribe need only be lightly dug or hoed (some do not dig at all) and lightly fertilized and limed. Thus it can be seen that the burden of work is spread over three years with only one-third of the garden trench-dug in any one year. Gardeners generally make the mistake of planting the whole garden at one time on a convenient sunny weekend in early spring. Though a great temptation, it is a fatal error.

DWARF PEAS

The sound produced by an individual tree-frog is definitely not musical. Like most sounds in nature it is difficult to describe in human terms. The noise is somewhat harsh and grating and may be imitated to some extent by the two syllables "wreck it" repeated many times like this: "wreck it, wreck it, wreck it." The pitch of the note is also hard to place but it falls somewhere near "G" above "middle C" on the piano keyboard. However, frogs vary considerably in the pitch of the voice, with the result that when many are singing together the chorus has a pleasing quality as it rises and falls on the breeze.

I have now told you something about what this singer is and have given some explanation as to how he sings. There now remains the more difficult task of explaining why he sings. To explain this is difficult because we must base our answer on theories rather than on facts. The first theory, and possibly the most logical one, is that the male sings his song to attract the attention of a mate and to guide her to the pond in which he sits. The trouble with this explanation is that there is no evidence that the lady in the case pays any attention to the music or that she is able to distinguish one singer from another by the sound of his voice.

Another point that does not fit in well with this theory is that the singers keep up the song long after the mating season has passed, even extending into the first part of summer in some cases. Apparently the male sings his song to attract the attention of a mate and to guide her to the pond in which he sits. The trouble with this explanation is that there is no evidence that the lady in the case pays any attention to the music or that she is able to distinguish one singer from another by the sound of his voice.

This observation leads to a second theory, which is that the male is filled with a superabundance of enthusiasm at the advent of both spring and the mating season and expresses his mood in song. This theory appears to explain satisfactorily the major points but it does not explain why a voice is absent in the female. Surely she experiences the same exultation at the approach of warmer weather! However, perhaps the laying of eggs is a more practical way of heralding spring than sitting in a pond all night and singing!

The croak of a frog was probably the first true voice to be heard on this earth when animals left the water to take up life on land. For countless centuries frogs have announced the passing of winter and the advent of spring. Their song shall continue to gladden the hearts of man in the future.

When early crops are sown to save time, there are many little tricks to increasing production from a small area. It must be remembered that a fertile soil and water are essential for maximum production. Over-crowding must be avoided. shade and invading tree roots materially reduce yield. Early potatoes should be spaced 12 inches apart in the rows, later varieties 15 inches, tomatoes staked 18 inches apart, members of cabbage family 1½ to 2 feet apart, leeks and celery 7 to 8 inches apart in a double row. The following should be thinned as early as possible: Carrots 3 inches apart, beets 3 to 4 inches, parsnips 7 inches, onions 5 inches, beans 6 inches; peas 2 inches, chard 12 inches and lettuce 6 to 9 inches.

Thorough Spading First Necessity For Good Garden

The basic principle of the Victory Gardening campaign is self-reliance. Since the organized services of food production and transportation are overburdened, the Victory Gardener lifts a burden from them by producing through his own efforts food which calls for no transportation or marketing service.

Many gardeners are ready to assume this burden except for the first step, which is spading the garden. They prefer to wait for a plowman who may never come, and let the best time to prepare the soil slip by, rather than undertake this work themselves.

And in the end, even if they get their garden plots plowed, they may have as much work to put the soil in shape as if they had spaded it in the beginning. Because small garden plots cannot be effectively plowed, and where large areas are turned over, it is seldom that the preparation is satisfactory for intensive cultivation.

NOT HARD

Spading is not hard work if done a little at a time. A space 30x50 feet can be spaded in a leisurely way in eight hours. One hour a day for eight days, and the job is done.

Never spade leaves or any similar plant debris into the soil; it takes more than a year for them to decay, and undecayed material in the soil is bad for your plants, and worse for you, in sowing and cultivating. It is better to strip sod, and pile it up to decay. When it is reduced to humus, it will benefit the garden. Pieces of wood, stones, and all other foreign material should be removed from the soil.

Systematic spading makes the job easier, and more complete. Here is one way to do it: Set a definite task for your first day's work, say a strip six feet wide, running the shortest dimension of the garden. At one end dig a ditch, say one foot wide and the depth of the spade, removing all soil from it. Pile this soil near the opposite end of the strip.

Now begin to spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. This enables you to lift the soil more easily, and deposit it in the trench. The spade should be driven down, not on a slant, but perpendicularly to its full depth. Take a small slice of the soil, so your back is not strained. Lift it up, turn the spade over, so that the top soil falls underneath and bottom soil on top. In filling the first trench, you have opened a second.

SPADING MANURE

If you wish to spade under manure, spread it evenly over the area, except for the top of your initial trench. When this first trench has been dug, clean the manure from the

Bands, Fireworks Greeted Campaigners In Boom Days of McBride and Bowser

By JAMES MORTON

Part 2

A RATHER LONG experience with the political life of this province has convinced me that governments are made and unmade largely by the periods of prosperity or depression in which they exist.

In this respect Sir Richard McBride was particularly lucky. When he took office in 1903, there was a sizeable provincial debt and revenues were coming in slowly, but under the able administration of Captain Tatlow conditions soon improved. In introducing one of his last budgets he said he believed the time would soon come when all expenditures could be met from natural resources without any other form of taxation. That condition was never reached but the statement was a sign of the times.

REAL ESTATE BOOM

Then from 1905 until 1912 the province was swept by the real estate boom. Everybody was making fortunes overnight by trading in town lots, farm lands, timber concessions and what not, and with the boom came an era of general expansion. New roads and bridges were built, Mackenzie & Mann came seeking an entrance for their lines, and in the north the Grand Trunk Pacific was being extended to Prince Rupert.

People were generally satisfied with their prospects and prosperity and the government became more popular than ever. When they again went to the country early in 1907, the result whittled the Opposition down to a scant 14. All the old Liberal stalwarts, including Macdonald, Oliver and Henderson, were returned, but the ranks of their supporters were thinned. Hawthornthwaite and Williams also got back with the added support of John McInnis from Grand Forks. Still the government with its 25 followers could muster a substantial majority over all opposition.

Naturally the government expanded with the times. The cabinet was increased from five to seven. The Department of Lands and Works was divided, W. R. Ross in charge of the former and Thomas Taylor of Public Works, while Carter-Cotton was created President of the Council, and Bowser became Attorney General, an office from which Charles Wilson had some time previously rather reluctantly retired. For this retirement no reason was given and Mr. Wilson offered no explanation, but with it he dropped out of political life. He did run once afterwards for Caciboo, but only to suffer defeat.

It was during this period that negotiations were opened with Mackenzie & Mann for the construction of the Canadian Northern to the coast. There was plenty of room for criticism of the heavy guarantees of a system so much of which would duplicate already existing lines, and as a result both Tatlow and Fulton resigned from the government. But Vancouver was the nerve centre of the province. The city was in the grip of the real estate boom and anything that promised fodder for its trough was warmly welcomed and applauded.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR LIBERALS

Political opposition, led by John Oliver, was strong in criticism, but McBride knew how to strike while the iron was hot, and on this issue he again appealed to the electors in 1909, less than three years from the last election. The result was never in doubt, and such was the enthusiasm of a money-mad electorate that only two Liberals, Brewster in Alberni and Jardine in Esquimalt, were returned. Macdonald had retired and the redoubtable John Oliver went down to defeat before young Frank McKenzie in Delta. Like Jacob, he had to wait for another seven years before he met his political Rachel again. Stuart Henderson was also defeated in Yale and practically dropped out of political life.

It would almost have seemed that at this point the Conservative party was at the apex of its fortune, but it had still to climb another step before its rapid decline. The official Opposition of Brewster and Jardine split, and finally the latter enrolled himself in the government ranks, leaving the amiable Brewster to fight the government alone with such uncertain guerrilla assistance as was afforded him at



Since the days when he was a thorn in the side of McBride's government, Stuart Henderson has become Canada's No. 1 criminal lawyer.



Only surviving member of the first cabinet is popular Senator R. F. Green, shown here with Mrs. Green.



John Jardine, Esquimalt member, was elected as a Liberal, later split with Brewster to join the government ranks after the 1909 election.

times by Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis.

There also came an occasional kick from Dr. McGuire and one or two others of independent minds on the government side.

Under such circumstances the sittings of the Legislature became tame and evoked little public interest. The land boom was still going strong and people were satisfied. There did come a little setback in 1907, but it was in between election years, and by the

Youngest member of the first legislature was Harry Wright from Ymir. Still alive today, he was but 26 when elected.

At the time the people were called upon to vote again it was past and forgotten. Good fortune still continued to buoy the government along.

CONSTRUCT P.G.E.

Still McBride saw that he could not rest on the Canadian Northern achievement alone. People were still making money and expecting the government to help them to make more. The government met the demand by

an agreement with Foley, Welsh and was replaced by Jack Place of Nanaimo. Parker Williams was also re-elected, so that he and Place were left to face the government alone.

The result of that election was even more sweeping than had been expected, since not a solitary Liberal was left in the House. Hawthornthwaite had retired from politics for the time

and was left to face the government alone.

McBride had been elected to the House of Commons in 1907, but he had

& Stewart for the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, destined, it was said, to open up the interior of the province and bring the wealth of the north to the doors of Vancouver and eventually, perhaps, to tap the resources of the far-off Peace River district itself.

In retrospect it seems to have been a hastily-considered scheme. It was undertaken at a time when the cost of labor and material was at its highest point, the route proposed was full of expensive engineering difficulties and much of it lay through unproductive territory. Its chief justification seemed to be that it would connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince George, and so divert much of the traffic along that line to Vancouver. That was sufficient to secure the support of the centre of the real estate boomers, and as Vancouver's influence radiated through the whole province, it insured support at the polls.

McBride was not slow in taking advantage of this mood and in 1912, less than three years from the last appeal, he went to the country again on what he called "the second installment of the government's railway policy." As a reporter I accompanied McBride and Bowser on that campaign tour. It was like a triumphal progress. Bands and fireworks greeted the two leaders at interior points, and their meetings were packed by enthusiastic crowds.

MCBRIE AT HIS BEST

Never did McBride appear to better advantage. The speech he delivered with few variations from point to point, had been more carefully prepared and was less diffuse than his ordinary orations. His manner was never more gracious, and at the dining table or in the railway car he bubbled over with optimism and wholesale fun. He left practical details and solid argument to Bowser, who was at his very best in platform force.

But McBride graciously took the spotlight by speaking first while the audience was fresh and untired, and he answered hecklers with witty repartee that put everyone in good humor. When a little girl mounted the platform and presented him with a bouquet, he took her up in his arms and kissed her, though Bowser, smiling pleasantly, contented himself with a pat on the head.

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simplified tool (D) which costs only 28 cents to make. A brass oil can (E) once cost 56 cents. It has been replaced by a can made of plastic (F) at exactly half the price.

Browning machine guns of the aircraft type were once packed in single chests costing \$18 a piece. Two guns now go in one chest which costs only \$2.95. On total known requirements the new combination tool has resulted in savings of nearly \$800,000. The new oil can saves costs by \$112,000. The simplified hook has saved over \$325,000. Elimination of a cleaning rod (G) in favor of an inexpensive "pull-through" (H) saves \$125,000 on Bren contracts alone. These four

items save 132,250 pounds of brass, 300,000 pounds of carbon steel, more than half a million man-hours, and release 25 valuable machine tools for other vital production. They represent a total saving in labor and material of close to a million dollars.

On order for Browning machine guns for use in tanks it was found possible to eliminate no less than seven accessory items such as oilers, reflectors, cleaning brushes, pliers, and combination wrenches, besides reducing the number of spare barrels supplied with the weapons. The total saving resulting from these changes amounts to more than \$800,000.

These savings have been ef-

fectuated on accessories alone. They supplement constant reduction in production costs of the various small arms themselves. A recent government-sponsored conservation exhibit showed annual savings of nearly \$6,000,000 on small arms production, including many thousands of pounds of copper and brass, 8,000,000 pounds of carbon and alloy steel, and nearly half a million hours of labor in addition to the release of over 600 machine tools.

No item is too small to be subject to change. The five-cent hook

sling and 28-cent oil can symbolize the drive for economy through redesign. Military authorities and ordnance inspection boards are co-operating

Curtin Rises...To New Heights

MR. WINSTON Roosevelt Curtin"—that's the tag an oratorical admirer pinned on the Prime Minister of Australia a few months ago.

The tag didn't stick. There simply aren't enough traits in common between plain, plain-spoken "Jack" Curtin—ex-printer's devil, ex-potter's hand, ex-union henchman—and the two smooth political aristocrats of Downing Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

But the idea behind the composite name did stick, after a fashion. The idea was that the Commonwealth's slight, professorial-looking chief executive must now be recognized as a world figure and as a surprisingly inspired and inspiring wartime leader. And he doesn't need to be labeled "another Churchill" or "another F.D.R." He can stand on his own legs. He always has.

However, few of his countrymen up to a year ago saw Jack Curtin as other than an honest and level-headed labor chieftain, wheel-horse politician, a reticent man notable more for his party loyalties than for qualities of real leadership. So he astonished friends and critics alike when he moved dynamically and assuredly into his stern role as Australia's man of destiny.

NO SUICIDE SQUADS

"The fall of Singapore is Australia's Dunkerque," he solemnly warned his countrymen after that Malayan disaster. "Our honeymoon is finished; it is now work or fight—and work or fight as we have never worked or fought before."

And to work in the P.M.'s office went Jack Curtin himself—in his shirt-sleeves, usually, seven days a week, and almost all the waking hours of each day.

No time, now, for slow walks through Canberra's broad, tree-fringed boulevards, indulging in political chit-chat with his cronies. Little time to spend at home with his wife and two children. Just work, and more work.

First, he put the critics-for-criticism's-sake in their places. "I am not going to make our fighting men mere suicide squads to satisfy talkative armchair strategists," he sharply informed political opponents who were

yelling for offensives when they other nation's assumed omniscience."

TRULY A LITTLE MAN

The long-time political success of "Mr. Winston Roosevelt Curtin" has been due in part (and this also holds true for his nicknamesakes in the White House and at No. 10 Downing) to his having become stereotyped in the public's mind as a broad-visioned champion of the little man. But unlike Roosevelt and Churchill, with their aristocratic backgrounds, Jack Curtin was a little man. Born 57 years ago in Victoria, the son of a policeman, he quit school at 12—to be a printer's apprentice. Then he was a canner. Then, in 1910, he got to be secretary of a timber workers' union—and his lifetime political-labor career had begun.

With printer's ink already in his veins, he became editor of a western Australian labor weekly in 1917. He won his way to Parliament in 1928, lost his seat in the "depression" election of 1931, regained it and clung to it from 1934 on. His Labor Party came into dominance in October, 1941, and brought Curtin to the Prime Ministership.

He apparently "works well" with General MacArthur. Curtin always has insisted sometimes in language that may have sounded blunt to military ears in London's Whitehall—that Australia must have a full say in molding the Pacific strategies of the democracies. "No nation can afford to submerge the right of speaking for itself because of an



If You Become a Casualty... 13th Field Ambulance Makes Ready

By KAY McINTYRE

IN CASE OF sudden attack on this coast men between the ages of 17 and 50 ineligible or unable to go active have a chance to play their part.

They are needed by the 13th (Reserve) Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., which is conducting a recruiting campaign during the coming week, objective of which is 200 men.

"Speed in evacuation saves lives." The truth of these words was proved time and again in the valuable work done by local defense corps during the battles of Hongkong and Singapore. They were used again the other day by Major A. B. Nash, officer commanding the 13th Field Ambulance, to describe his unit's work in coast defence.

"Primary function of the 13th Field Ambulance is the speedy and efficient evacuation of wounded from the field of hostilities to the base," Maj. Nash said. "It's members must also treat and protect those wounded en route so that training consists not only of methods of emergency treatment but also of defense. Also necessary is a knowledge of the setting up of temporary treatment centres en route where in the event of delay more than emergency treatment can be carried out."

"But I know nothing of first aid and haven't time for a lot of training. Besides I'm not eligible for overseas service."

This may be the first response of the civilian to the appeal for recruits.

The answer is that no previous knowledge, even of the most elementary type is necessary. For those who work at unusual hours arrangements can be made for training at any time during the day. Also important is the fact the 13th Field Ambulance Campaign is out to recruit those unable to go overseas. No effort is made to bring pressure on members of the unit to go active.

Purpose of the unit is to provide primarily for home defence. This step is in accordance with the policy of recruiting for similar units throughout Canada.

Training consists of two parades a week each lasting two hours. In addition for those who wish them there are special classes at night for qualification as N.C.O.'s and specialists. There are also week-end tactical schemes for those who can participate. Two week's summer camp is looked forward to each year by members of the unit. The latter gives them an opportunity



Sgt. George Pears instructs Pte. Dave Carley, Pte. Frank Tupman and Lance-Cpl. Bernie Atkinson in use of anti-tank gun.



How to use a Bren gun—Staff-Sgt. John Thomson tells Pte. K. E. Mayell, Cpl. Pat Paton, Pte. W. Crothall.

for field training not possible at local headquarters. Members of the unit are paid for all parades as well as the time spent at camp.

Should there be an attack here the 13th Field Ambulance would compliment and assist the active army. Therefore instruction is specifically designed for home defence especially in coastal areas where danger of surprise assault is most probable.

Recruits follow special R.C.A.M.C. training in modern techniques of treatment. They are also trained in the use of weapons so they may defend the wounded and those caring for them. In addition there is instruction in map reading, protection against gas as well as gas decontamination.

The appeal for recruits also includes drivers and mechanical experts. Within the unit there is a special section of attached army service corps personnel



Should war come to Vancouver Island this scene would be duplicated many times as members of the unit load victims into ambulance. Note some troops carry surgical haversacks marked with Red Cross as well as respirators. Ambulances are heated, air-conditioned, have facilities for cooking.



Preparatory to training on the outdoor range Pte. Weatherall, Pte. Forer, Pte. Knowles and Pte. Simpson practice with range rifles.

a field ambulance overseas, Major R. Scott-Moncrieff and Major J. S. McCannell.

In the ranks at the start of war but now commissionéd, is Capt. (Quartermaster) Bill Menzies, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Menzies and a former sergeant who went active with Capt. G. C. Kenning.

With the outbreak of war the unit was mobilized for active service and among the officers who went active were Lieut. Col. C. A. Watson, now in command of Canadian Field Ambulance overseas, Major Mervyn Caverhill now second in command of Hudson's Bay Co., Lance Serg.

Other well-known members of the unit who are overseas are Lt.-Col. G. C. Kenning, officer commanding at mobilization who was subsequently district M.O. at

M.D. 11. He recently returned from overseas where he was with a Canadian General Hospital. The next O.C., Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Elkington followed his predecessor overseas, to a Canadian General Hospital.

Joining the unit as a private in July, 1940, Capt. Gordon Aaronson received his commission before proceeding overseas. Another well-known member of the unit to go active is Reg. Sgt. Maj. Bob Godet.

Of the present recruiting campaign for the 13th Field Ambulance, Major Nash said: "Should there be an attack in this area it is to be expected this unit would be responsible for saving many lives. The drive is an appeal to the responsibility of all eligible citizens who can't go active."

"In an emergency all able-bodied men want some definite role. Delaying training is futile because modern warfare requires intensive preparations for which the 13th Field Ambulance is attempting to ready itself."

Major Nash referred to the amazing record of Red Army doc-

tors in saving the lives of those wounded in battle, only 1.5 per cent of whom have died. Acknowledged as one of the greatest lifesavers on the Russian front are the so-called six golden hours. These are the first six after a soldier is hit and in which medical attendants must remove him from the scene of action.

Besides Maj. Nash, officer commanding, officers of the 13th Field Ambulance are Capt. W. H. Moore, Capt. G. B. B. Buffam, Lt. L. W. Cromwell, Lt. W. A. Trenholme, Lt. V. W. Smith, Lt. V. L. Annett, Lt. P. A. C. Cousland, Lt. Waldo Skilling, R.C.A.S.C. (Transport officer) Lieut. Logan Mayhew, (quartermaster).

Senior N.C.O.'s are Reg. Sgt. Maj. W. O. W. Clark, Reg. Quartermaster-Sgt. "Dick" Jenkins, Co. Sgt. Maj. "Bunny" Gough, Staff Sgt. John Thompson, Staff Sgt. R. J. "Curly" Perulett and Staff Sgt. George Davies.

Capt. W. H. Moore, is recruiting officer for the drive from Feb. 13 to Feb. 21.

Recruiting office at 643 Yates Street will be open each day of the week between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Dan Cupid Drafted---Valentines for Victory

BY WILFRED WEISS

EVEN WAR CAN'T force love to take a back seat. The Valentine this year differs only in its world-wide scope, instead of being confined to those countries which traditionally honor the custom. Fighters on far-flung battlefields today welcome the sweet and sentimental phrases which re-assert the affections of sweethearts and wives back home.

Special messages to those in service took first place on the Valentine card racks this year, and the use of lace and ribbon was not spared. For tough as the fighting men may be, there are still soft spots in their hearts for these messages of love—no better morale builder can be found. And for those still in camps within the country, and able to get to stores, other special cards were made, up reaffirming their vows of love to the girls at home waiting for them.

All of which may sound like a lot of trouble to go to, just for some silly little cards. But both the senders and recipients will protest that such is not the case. Valentines are not only traditional, but necessary. And with war keeping so many lovers apart, the Valentine greeting becomes more important today than ever before.

The tradition goes back a long, long way. Just how far back this certain type of greeting started, is hard to determine. Anthropologists, archaeologists and such probably won't agree, but greeting card manufacturers, an

enthusiastic group, are off-the-record convinced that as soon as man learned to make scratches on stone he knocked off a couple of slabs with suitable ditties for a special occasion—most likely to tell some club-toting gal how rhapsodically his heart beat for her. And that is probably the forerunner of the lush Valentine card.

Ingenious and imaginative are the words for greeting card manufacturers. No occasion is too minor for their consideration—get sick or get well, have a baby or your tonsils removed, go away, come home, move into a new house, or get induced into the army, in fact, for just about everything except paying your income tax, there is an appropriate card. But Valentine Day is their really big moment, that is when they pull out all stops and play their most sonorous, rhapsodic symphonies of love and doves under a June moon in February.

ORIGINATE IN LONDON

With free-handed use of plush, satin, lace and ribbon, the greeting card industry takes the one special day each year to commemorate love's major palpitation. There is no definite record of exactly how long it has been going on. The industry of manufacturing general greeting cards stems from 1842, when London stationers first offered Christmas cards.

There are Valentine cards dated 1847, but before that, as far back as pagan Rome, the idea of exchanging rhymes declaiming "sentiment" has been in being.

Imperishable love had made a strong appeal. One story has it that the Romans chose Feb. 14 for the day of declaration because they noted that was the approximate date when the birds began to mate, and that struck them as a favorable omen for the beginning of love life.

Whether St. Valentine is two or three is a much mooted matter. But it seems definite that the early Christian leaders liked the Roman custom, and took it over, naming it after the two or three martyrs, one of whom may have been a youth, according to one version, who fell in love with and sent a tenderly expressive note to the blind daughter of his jailer just before he was executed.

AS HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

All greeting cards, but especially the Valentine variety, are important historical documents, recording for historians the tenor and temper of contemporary time with an unconscious definiteness. Early in this century, for instance, the rocco garland around extravagantly detailed drawing was the motif of love's labor hopeful. Rhythmed poetry, at great length, was considered the only way to say "I love you" or, for that matter, anything else, from happy birthday to merry Christmas.

The post-war one period was just as flip and wise-cracking as the flappers. They were mostly unrhymed, and got it off with a couple of the season's pithy phrases. In more recent times the "sentiment" has been in hep-cat like to. Which is an implied com-

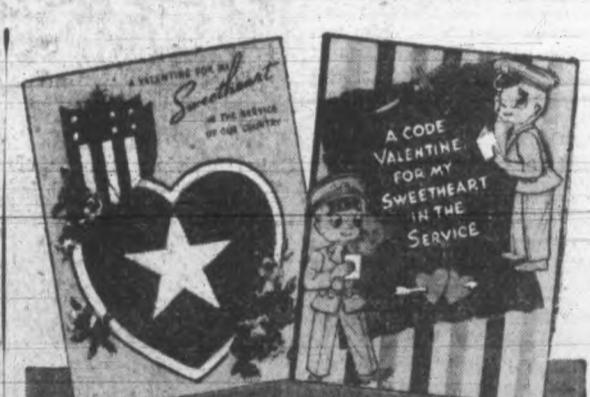
pliment, because it indicates that even if we haven't the expressive talent, there is at least a desire for poetry in our souls.

The fact that it's commercial doesn't seem to deter us; in fact, the art of letter writing is quite lost to a large extent because it is so easy to say the same thing, more felicitously, via printed card. As such, sentiment pays off well; the retail value of cards sold is about \$100,000,000 a year.

Besides the Valentine—which, according to one beaming manufacturer, is the "gentle rain on the blossoms of romance"—the industry of creating greeting cards seems to have settled its roots in our social and economic society. Aside from the innumerable greeting card verse writers, the industry employs over 50,000 people, has an annual payroll of about \$18,000,000 and pays about \$2,000,000 a year in taxes. Estimates place the postoffice revenue from mailed greeting cards at approximately \$30,000,000 a year, which is about 10 per cent of the total postal revenue.

The writers of the verses, mostly free-lance, are paid from 10 cents to a dollar a line; and a few make something of a living from it. Though it doesn't seem to bother them, they've always taken considerable ribbing.

It gives every lover an even break, they point out. The schoolboy's nickel "Roses are red . . ." sings his song as effectively as the more mature Tchaikoff's ribbon folder of crested paper.



A "sweet" Service Valentine... and one in "secret" code.



A Valentine maiden all forlorn... and a jigsaw puzzle

from clever novelties, such as a jigsaw puzzle card and one with a (okay with the censor) secret "code" message, through cards that amusingly portray a lonesome maiden's yearning to conservative and super-sweet sentimental ones.

The jigsaw puzzle card comes intact, but stamped through. You

scramble up the pieces and send them in a special mailing bag that comes with the card. When your service man gets it and tries to put it together, he may be puzzled by apparently missing pieces. Really, there are no pieces missing. There's just a blank space that is an important part of the puzzle's message.